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Acts whose titles are printed in light type are those relating to day-to-day management of agricultural matters, and are generally valid for a limited period.

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II

(Non-legislative acts)

REGULATIONS

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2016/703

of 11 May 2016

imposing a definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of certain ring binder mechanisms originating in the People's Republic of China following an expiry review pursuant to Article 11(2) of Regulation (EC) No 1225/2009

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 1225/2009 of 30 November 2009 on protection against dumped imports from countries not members of the European Community ⁽¹⁾ (‘the basic Regulation’), and in particular Article 11(2) thereof,

After consulting the Member States,

Whereas:

A. PROCEDURE

1. Measures in force

- (1) By Regulation (EC) No 119/97 ⁽²⁾, the Council imposed a definitive anti-dumping duty ranging from 32,5 % to 39,4 % on imports of certain ring binder mechanisms (‘RBMs’) originating in the People's Republic of China (the ‘PRC’ or ‘country concerned’) and Malaysia. These duty rates were applicable to RBMs other than those with 17 or 23 rings, while RBMs with 17 and 23 rings were subject to a duty equal to the difference between the minimum import price (MIP of EUR 325 per 1 000 pieces) and the free-at-Community-frontier not cleared through customs price whenever the latter was lower than the MIP.
- (2) By Regulation (EC) No 2100/2000 ⁽³⁾, the Council amended and increased the above mentioned duties for certain RBMs other than those with 17 or 23 rings, following an anti-absorption investigation pursuant to Article 12 of the basic Regulation. The amended duties ranged from 51,2 % to 78,8 %.
- (3) Following an anti-circumvention investigation pursuant to Article 13 of the basic Regulation, by Regulation (EC) No 1208/2004 ⁽⁴⁾, the Council extended the definitive anti-dumping measures to imports of certain RBMs consigned from Vietnam, whether declared as originating in Vietnam or not.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 343, 22.12.2009, p. 51.

⁽²⁾ Council Regulation (EC) No 119/97 of 20 January 1997 imposing definitive anti-dumping duties on imports of certain ring binder mechanisms originating in Malaysia and the People's Republic of China and collecting definitively the provisional duties imposed (OJ L 22, 24.1.1997, p. 1).

⁽³⁾ Council Regulation (EC) No 2100/2000 of 29 September 2000 amending Regulation (EC) No 119/97 imposing a definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of ring binder mechanisms originating in the People's Republic of China (OJ L 250, 5.10.2000, p. 1).

⁽⁴⁾ Council Regulation (EC) No 1208/2004 of 28 June 2004 extending the definitive anti-dumping measures imposed by Regulation (EC) No 119/97 on imports of certain ring-binder mechanisms originating in the People's Republic of China to imports of the same product consigned from the Socialist Republic of Vietnam (OJ L 232, 1.7.2004, p. 1).

- (4) Following a request by two Union producers an expiry review pursuant to Article 11(2) of the basic Regulation was initiated in January 2002 ⁽¹⁾ and, by Regulation (EC) No 2074/2004 ⁽²⁾ the Council extended the definitive anti-dumping measures. No request for a review was received concerning the measures applicable to Malaysia, which consequently expired in January 2002.
- (5) Following an anti-circumvention investigation pursuant to Article 13 of the basic Regulation, by Regulation (EC) No 33/2006 ⁽³⁾, the Council extended the definitive anti-dumping measures to imports of certain RBMs consigned from Lao People's Democratic Republic, whether declared as originating in Lao People's Democratic Republic or not.
- (6) By Regulation (EC) No 818/2008 ⁽⁴⁾, the Council extended the scope of the measures to certain slightly modified RBMs as a result of an anti-circumvention investigation.
- (7) Following a request by one Union producer an expiry review pursuant to Article 11(2) of the basic Regulation was initiated in September 2008 and, by Implementing Regulation (EU) No 157/2010 ⁽⁵⁾ the Council further extended the definitive anti-dumping measures for a period of 5 years (the 'measures in force').
- (8) Moreover, following an anti-dumping investigation pursuant to Article 5 of the basic Regulation, a definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of certain ring binder mechanisms originating in Thailand was imposed by Council Implementing Regulation (EU) No 792/2011 ⁽⁶⁾.

2. Request for an expiry review

- (9) Following the publication of a notice of impending expiry ⁽⁷⁾ of the anti-dumping measures in force on imports of RBMs originating in the PRC and those consigned from Vietnam and from the Lao People's Democratic Republic whether declared as originating respectively in Vietnam and the Lao People's Democratic Republic or not, the Commission received on 26 November 2014 a request for the initiation of an expiry review of these measures pursuant to Article 11(2) of basic Regulation.
- (10) The request was lodged by the Union producer Ring Alliance Ringbuchtechnik GmbH ('the applicant') representing more than 25 % ⁽⁸⁾ of the total Union production of RBMs. The request was based on the grounds that the expiry of the measures would be likely to result in a continuation or recurrence of dumping and injury to the Union industry.

3. Initiation of an expiry review

- (11) Having determined, after consulting the Advisory Committee, that sufficient evidence existed for the initiation of an expiry review, the Commission announced on 25 February 2015, by a notice published in the *Official Journal of the European Union* ⁽⁹⁾ (the Notice of Initiation'), the initiation of an expiry review pursuant to Article 11(2) of the basic Regulation.

⁽¹⁾ Notice of initiation of an expiry review of the anti-dumping measures applicable to imports of certain ring binder mechanisms originating in the People's Republic of China (OJ C 21, 24.1.2002, p. 25).

⁽²⁾ Council Regulation (EC) No 2074/2004 of 29 November 2004 imposing a definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of certain ring binder mechanisms originating in the People's Republic of China (OJ L 359, 4.12.2004, p. 11).

⁽³⁾ Council Regulation (EC) No 33/2006 of 9 January 2006 extending the definitive anti-dumping duty imposed by Regulation (EC) No 2074/2004 on imports of certain ring-binder mechanisms originating in the People's Republic of China to imports of the same product consigned from the Lao People's Democratic Republic (OJ L 7, 12.1.2006, p. 1).

⁽⁴⁾ Council Regulation (EC) No 818/2008 of 13 August 2008 amending Regulation (EC) No 2074/2004 imposing a definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of certain ring binder mechanisms originating in the People's Republic of China and terminating the investigation concerning the possible circumvention of anti-dumping measures imposed by that Regulation by imports of certain ring binder mechanisms consigned from Thailand, whether declared as originating in Thailand or not (OJ L 221, 19.8.2008, p. 1).

⁽⁵⁾ Implementing Regulation of the Council (EU) No 157/2010 of 22 February 2010 imposing a definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of certain ring binder mechanisms originating in the People's Republic of China following an expiry review pursuant to Article 11(2) of Regulation (EC) No 384/96 (OJ L 49, 26.2.2010, p. 1).

⁽⁶⁾ Council Implementing Regulation (EU) No 792/2011 of 5 August 2011 imposing a definitive anti-dumping duty and collecting definitively the provisional duty imposed on imports of certain ring binder mechanisms originating in Thailand (OJ L 204, 9.8.2011, p. 11).

⁽⁷⁾ Notice of the impending expiry of certain anti-dumping measures (OJ C 164, 29.5.2014, p. 21).

⁽⁸⁾ In the view of the fact that there are only two Union producers the exact figure is not revealed.

⁽⁹⁾ Notice of initiation of an expiry review of the anti-dumping measures applicable to imports of certain ring binder mechanisms originating in the People's Republic of China and extended to Vietnam and Lao People's Democratic Republic (OJ C 67, 25.2.2015, p. 15).

4. Relevant periods covered by the expiry review investigation

- (12) The investigation of likelihood of continuation or recurrence of dumping and injury covered the period from 1 January 2014 to 31 December 2014 ('the review investigation period' or 'RIP').
- (13) The examination of trends relevant for the assessment of the likelihood of continuation or recurrence of injury covered the period from 1 January 2011 to the end of the review investigation period ('the period considered').

5. Parties concerned by the investigation

- (14) In the Notice of Initiation, the Commission invited interested parties to contact it in order to participate in the investigation. In addition, the Commission specifically informed the applicant, other known Union producers, the known exporting producers in the PRC and the PRC authorities, the known importers, suppliers and users, traders, as well as associations known to be concerned about the initiation of the investigation and invited them to participate.
- (15) Interested parties had an opportunity to comment on the initiation of the investigation and to request a hearing with the Commission and/or the Hearing Officer in trade proceedings.
- (16) In the context of the initiation of the expiry review, none of the interested parties requested a hearing before the Commission services and/or with the Hearing Officer in trade proceedings.

6. Analogue country producers

- (17) In the Notice of Initiation, the Commission informed interested parties that it envisaged India, Thailand and Cambodia as third market economy countries within the meaning of Article 2(7)(a) of the basic Regulation. Therefore, the Commission informed producers in India, Thailand and Cambodia about the initiation and invited them to participate.

7. Sampling

- (18) In the Notice of Initiation, the Commission stated that it might sample the Union importers and the Chinese exporting producers in accordance with Article 17 of the basic Regulation.

(a) *Sampling of Union importers*

- (19) To decide whether sampling would be necessary and, if so, to select a sample, the Commission asked unrelated importers to provide the information specified in the Notice of Initiation.
- (20) Two unrelated importers provided the requested information and agreed to be included in the sample. In view of the low number, the Commission decided that sampling was not necessary. Subsequently, one of the two importers stopped cooperating.

(b) *Sampling of exporting producers in the PRC*

- (21) To decide whether sampling would be necessary and, if so, to select a sample, the Commission asked all known exporting producers in the PRC (i.e. 17 companies) to provide the information specified in the Notice of Initiation. In addition, the Commission asked the Mission of the PRC to the European Union to identify and/or contact other exporting producers, if any, that could be interested in participating in the investigation.
- (22) Only one Chinese exporting producer came initially forward by providing the information requested in the sampling form. Therefore, sampling was not required. Subsequently this exporting producer stopped cooperating.

8. Questionnaire replies

- (23) The Commission sent questionnaires to the Union producers and to the unrelated importers, traders and users that had made themselves known within the time limits set out in the Notice of Initiation.
- (24) One of the Union unrelated importers decided to withdraw its cooperation after initial reply to the questionnaire.
- (25) The only Chinese exporting producer that made itself known to the Commission did reply to the questionnaire sent. The Chinese exporting producer subsequently informed the Commission of its decision to stop its cooperation within the investigation. The Commission informed the Chinese exporting producer and the Chinese authorities about its intention to apply Article 18 of the basic Regulation and to base its findings of the investigation on facts available.

9. Verification visits

- (26) The Commission sought and verified all the information deemed necessary for determining the likelihood of continuation or recurrence of dumping and injury and for assessing whether the imposition of measures would be against the Union interest. Verification visits pursuant to Article 16 of the basic Regulation were carried out at the premises of the following companies:

(a) *Union producers*

- Ring Alliance Ringbuchtechnik GmbH, Vienna, Austria and Oroszlany, Hungary,
- I.M.L. Industria Meccanica Lombarda S.r.l., Offanengo, Italy;

(b) *Related importer*

- Bensons International Systems B.V, Nijkerk, the Netherlands;

(c) *Analogue country producer*

- Sure Success, Sihnaoukville, Cambodia.

B. PRODUCT CONCERNED AND LIKE PRODUCT

1. Product concerned

- (27) The product concerned is certain ring binder mechanisms consisting of two steel sheets or wires with at least four half-rings made of steel wire fixed on them and which are kept together by a steel cover. They can be opened either by pulling the half rings or with a small steel trigger mechanism fixed to the ring binder mechanism. The rings can have different shapes, the most common ones being round and D-shaped ('the product concerned'). RBMs are currently falling within CN code ex 8305 10 00. Lever-arch mechanisms ('LAM') classified within the same CN code are not included in the scope of the product concerned.
- (28) RBMs are used to make paper, cardboard and plastic-coated office files, presentation and other bound files.
- (29) A large number of different types of RBMs were sold in the Union during the RIP. The differences between these types were determined by the width of the base, the type of mechanism, the number of rings, the opening system, the nominal paper holding capacity, the ring diameter, the shape of the rings, the length and the ring spacing. Given the fact that all types have the same basic physical and technical characteristics and, within certain ranges, are interchangeable, it was established that all RBMs constitute one single product for the purpose of the present proceeding.

2. Like product

- (30) The investigation showed that the following products have the same basic physical and chemical characteristics as well as the same basic uses:

- the product concerned,
- the product produced and sold on the domestic market of the country concerned,
- the product produced and sold in the Union by the Union industry.

The Commission concluded that those products are therefore like products within the meaning of Article 1(4) of the basic Regulation.

C. LIKELIHOOD OF A CONTINUATION OR RECURRENCE OF DUMPING

1. Preliminary remarks

- (31) In accordance with Article 11(2) of the basic Regulation, the Commission examined whether the expiry of the existing measures would be likely to lead to a continuation or recurrence of dumping from the country concerned.
- (32) As mentioned in recital 25 above while a questionnaire was sent to the Chinese exporting producer that came forward during the sampling exercise, this exporting producer did subsequently disclose its decision to stop its cooperation with the on-going investigation. Consequently none of the Chinese exporting producers cooperated in the current investigation and therefore use had to be made of facts available in accordance with Article 18 of the basic Regulation.
- (33) In this regard, the Chinese authorities and the above-mentioned Chinese exporting producer that came forward during the sampling exercise were duly notified that failure to reply to the questionnaire would be considered by the Commission as non-cooperation and that consequently, the Commission could apply Article 18 of the basic Regulation concerning the findings with regard to the PRC.
- (34) On this basis, in accordance with Article 18(1) of the basic Regulation, the findings in relation to the likelihood of continuation or recurrence of dumping set out below were based on facts available, in particular on information from the request for the expiry review, information collected during the investigation (such as the sampling forms submitted by the main Chinese exporting producers providing information on Chinese export markets, the information received during the verification of the Cambodia producer, the Chinese export database) and on Eurostat Comext database at Taric level (10 digits), which provides the total volume and the total CIF value of RBMs imported for the Taric codes subject to measures. However, it should be noted that the Comext database differentiates only two types of RBMs (i.e. 17 or 23 rings, and other types) while there is a significant range of different product types for which prices can vary depending on the product type.

2. Dumping during the review investigation period

2.1. Analogue country

- (35) According to Article 2(7)(a) of the basic Regulation normal value has to be determined on the basis of the price or constructed value in a market economy third country, or when this is not possible, on any other reasonable basis, including the price actually paid or payable in the Union for the like product, duly adjusted if necessary to include a reasonable profit margin. For this purpose, the Commission first investigated whether an appropriate market economy third country could be selected ('the analogue country').

- (36) In the last expiry review which led to the imposition of the measures in force, Thailand was provisionally chosen as analogue country, but the data of the Thai producer could not be taken into account at the definitive stage because the investigation showed that the relationship between the Thai producer and a Chinese producer of RBM ⁽¹⁾ was likely to distort the findings on normal value.
- (37) In the current review, three third countries, namely Thailand, India and Cambodia, were mentioned as potential analogue countries in the Notice of Initiation. These three countries, plus the PRC, represented around 99 % of the total volume imported during the RIP into the Union market. No interested parties proposed any different potential analogue country. One importer confirmed the list of the countries proposed as potential analogue country and provided information regarding the Indian, Thai and Cambodian producers.
- (38) Accordingly, all known producers located in Thailand, India and Cambodia were contacted with a view to obtaining cooperation. However, these producers informed the Commission about their refusal to participate in the investigation. From all the contacted producers in the potential analogue countries, only one Cambodian producer, agreed to cooperate in the investigation. The Commission thus sent to the said Cambodian exporter a questionnaire deemed to collect the relevant analogue country information.
- (39) The Commission subsequently conducted a verification visit at the premises of the only cooperating company in Cambodia with the aim of verifying the information submitted. However, during the verification visit, the company representative refused to provide essential information such as the audited accounts and extractions from the accounting system. Therefore, it was not possible to verify the costs and sales prices as well as to cross-check the total sales volume reported by the company in its questionnaire response. In the absence of reliable information, it was, thus, not possible to reliably establish the normal value for the product concerned on the basis of the data provided by the company in Cambodia. The company was accordingly informed of the Commission's decision not to use its information. No comment was received from the company.
- (40) In the course of the investigation, the Commission learned that there may be production in other third countries such as Egypt, South Korea, Taiwan, Indonesia, Turkey and Malaysia. The Authorities of these countries were contacted concerning the possible existence of RBMs producers in their country but no positive reply was received within the defined deadline.
- (41) Consequently, it was not possible for the Commission to select an appropriate analogue country for the purpose of establishing a normal value for the PRC pursuant to Article 2(7)(a) of the basic Regulation.

2.2. Normal value

- (42) In light of the situation described in section 2.1 above, and in line with Article 2(7)(a) of the basic Regulation, the Commission relied, for the purpose of determining the normal value in the PRC, on any other reasonable basis, i.e. the prices paid or payable in the Union for the like product.
- (43) In accordance with Article 2(2) of the basic Regulation it was first examined whether the total volume of domestic sales during the RIP of the like product to independent customers made by the cooperating Union industry producers was representative in comparison with the total export volume to the Union, namely whether the total volume of such domestic sales represented at least 5 % of the total volume of export sales made by Chinese producers to the Union.
- (44) It was also examined whether the domestic sales of the like product could be regarded as being made in the ordinary course of trade pursuant to Article 2(4) of the basic Regulation. This was done by establishing the proportion of domestic sales to independent customers on the domestic market which were profitable during the RIP.

⁽¹⁾ See in particular recitals 28, 29 and 38 of Implementing Regulation of the Council (EU) No 157/2010 of 22 February 2010 imposing a definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of certain ring binder mechanisms originating in the People's Republic of China following an expiry review pursuant to Article 11(2) of Regulation (EC) No 384/96 (OJ L 49, 26.2.2010, p. 1).

- (45) As it was found that all domestic sales were made in sufficient quantities and in the ordinary course of trade, normal value was based on the actual domestic prices and was calculated as the weighted average of the prices of all domestic sales during the review investigation period.

2.3. Export price

- (46) In the absence of cooperation from Chinese exporting producers, and thus in the absence of specific information on Chinese prices, the export price was determined on the basis of facts available in accordance with Article 18 of the basic Regulation i.e. the sampling information provided by the known Chinese exporting producer at the stage of the initiation of the expiry review and Eurostat Comext database and the Chinese exports database.

2.4. Comparison and adjustments

- (47) The comparison between normal value and export price was made on ex-factory basis. For the purpose of ensuring fair comparison between normal value and export price, due adjustments were made for differences affecting prices and price comparison in accordance with Article 2(10) of the basic Regulation. Adjustments were made where necessary, for differences in transport, insurance and other transport related costs based on the information from the expiry review request.

2.5. Dumping margin

- (48) In accordance with Article 2(11) of the basic Regulation, the dumping margin was established on the basis of a comparison of the weighted average normal value with the weighted average export price. The average price found in the Eurostat Comext database, cross-checked with information obtained from the available sampling form, compared to the normal value shows the existence of dumping.
- (49) Account taken of the above and of the absence of any other reliable information for the PRC, a country-wide dumping margin, based on a weighted average-to-average comparison and expressed as a percentage of the CIF EU frontier price duty unpaid, was calculated and found to be 49 %.

2.6. Conclusion on dumping

- (50) The investigation has established the existence of dumping during the RIP. This conclusion was based (i) on the one hand, on export prices as established from the Eurostat Comext database and from information collected through the sampling form as explained under recital 46 above; and (ii) on the other hand, on normal value determined on the basis of Union industry prices in line with the provisions of Article 2(7)(a) of the basic Regulation for the reasons explained under recitals 35 to 41 above.

3. Evidence of likelihood of continuation of dumping

- (51) Further to the finding of dumping during the RIP, the likelihood of the continuation of dumping was investigated. In the absence of cooperation from Chinese exporting producers, the investigation relied on the facts available in accordance with Article 18 of the basic Regulation. Given the lack of publicly available information, the Commission used other sources of information such as Eurostat Comext and the 'Article 14(6) of the basic Regulation' databases, sampling forms available submitted by the main Chinese exporting producers, which provide information on Chinese exports sales to all the countries including the Union, the review request and the Chinese export database.
- (52) In light of the considerations set out in recitals 48 and 49 above, the Commission further analysed whether there was a likelihood of continuation of dumping should the measures lapse. When doing so, the following elements were analysed: (i) the Chinese production capacity and spare capacity, (ii) the behaviour of Chinese exporters on other markets and (iii) the attractiveness of the Union market.

3.1. *Production and spare capacity in the PRC*

- (53) Based on the information in the expiry review request, the production capacity in the PRC is estimated to be around 970 million pieces and the current production in the PRC is around 50 % of this volume. The estimated idle production capacity available in the PRC thus represents more than four times the Union consumption. In spite of this current large overcapacity, information obtained during the investigation shows that, capacity in the PRC is still expanding further, as more new producers are currently being established. The production can thus easily and rapidly be increased in order to ship larger volumes of RBMs with known brands through existing distribution channels to the Union market.
- (54) The applicants considered that the main pre-requisite to increase production is the access to unskilled labour because investments in this business are rather limited ⁽¹⁾ and access to raw material is relatively easy in the PRC. The findings in previous investigations on RBMs also showed that labour and handwork is the major element which would influence the production volume in the PRC. If a producer needs to increase production it would increase its workforce accordingly.
- (55) Moreover, there is no evidence to suggest that in the near future the level of consumption on the Chinese domestic market or third country markets would significantly increase and thus would be able to absorb the currently available spare capacity of the Chinese producers, or a significant part of it.
- (56) Based on the above, the investigation concluded that Chinese exporters could easily expand their production and export significant quantities to the Union should measures be allowed to lapse.

3.2. *Chinese sales to third countries*

- (57) As mentioned below in recital 59, the Union market has always been an attractive market for Chinese exporters and they have also been consistently present in the rest of the world. According to the Chinese export statistics available, the main export markets where Chinese exporters were active are the USA, Mexico, Hong Kong, Turkey, and South Africa. Except for the USA ⁽²⁾, the prices they charged in these countries are lower than those prevailing in the Union market for similar product types.
- (58) In these circumstances, it is reasonable to expect that if the anti-dumping measures were allowed to expire, Chinese exporters would revert from certain third countries to the Union market and would then aim to export to the Union market in considerable quantities.

3.3. *Attractiveness of the Union market*

- (59) The Union market has always been a very attractive market in terms of volumes and prices. The information received at the time of the initiation of the current investigation shows that the Union prices are significantly higher compared with sales prices to most other third countries.
- (60) Since the imposition of the measures for the first time (i.e. 20 January 1997), the Chinese exporters have continuously shown a strong interest in entering the Union market. Previous investigations have shown that Chinese producers were trying to avoid the measures via circumventing practices ⁽³⁾, such as trans-shipping, slight modifications, and also by absorption practices ⁽⁴⁾.
- (61) The size of the Union market can be considered as a clear indication that Chinese producers would in the future attempt to regain market share in the Union.

⁽¹⁾ See recital 38 of Implementing Regulation of the Council (EU) No 157/2010 of 22 February 2010 imposing a definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of certain ring binder mechanisms originating in the People's Republic of China following an expiry review pursuant to Article 11(2) of Regulation (EC) No 384/96 (OJ L 49, 26.2.2010, p. 1).

⁽²⁾ Prices in the USA are higher because the products are different. The bulk of exports consist of 3 rings with a trigger mechanism.

⁽³⁾ As mentioned in recitals 3 and 5 above.

⁽⁴⁾ As mentioned in recital 2 above.

- (62) As to prices, according to the investigation, the average Chinese export price to third country markets is lower than the average Chinese export price to the Union as mentioned in recital 57 above. It is thus clear that the Union market would be a financially attractive option for the Chinese exporters because they could sell at higher prices in the Union without jeopardising their sales to the rest of the world and still undercut their main competitors in the Union by selling at dumped prices. It can therefore be concluded that the Union market, one of the largest worldwide, remains attractive to Chinese producers.

3.4. Conclusion on the likelihood of continuation of dumping

- (63) In light of the estimated significant spare capacity in the PRC, combined with the attractiveness of the Union market in terms of size and sales price, in particular with regard to the price level of the PRC exports to third countries, and the records of past circumvention and absorption practices, the Commission concluded that there is a strong likelihood that the repeal of the anti-dumping measures would result in a significant increase of dumped imports of RBMs from the PRC to the Union.

D. LIKELIHOOD OF A CONTINUATION OR RECURRENCE OF INJURY

1. Union Production and Definition of the Union Industry

- (64) During the RIP RBMs were manufactured in the Union by the following producers:
- Ring Alliance Ringbuchtechnik GmbH, Wien, Austria
 - Industria Meccanica Lombarda srl, Offanengo, Italy.
- (65) Both producers (the first of them being the applicant) have cooperated in the investigation. The second producer is also supporting the request for extension of the measures. Since both companies together represented the total Union production of RBMs in the RIP they are considered to represent the Union industry within the meaning of Articles 4(1) and 5(4) of the basic Regulation. Both producers and their subsidiaries are not related to the Chinese exporting producers.

2. Union Consumption.

- (66) Union consumption was established on the basis of:
- sales volumes of the like product by the Union industry into the Union market reported in the respective questionnaire replies of the Union producers,
 - import volumes of RBMs (TARIC level) into the Union market reported in Eurostat.

Table 1

Consumption in the Union market

Volume	2011	2012	2013	RIP
<i>Union consumption index (2011 = 100)</i>	100	87	94	85
Union consumption (ranges in '000 pcs)	100 000-120 000	90 000-110 000	100 000-120 000	90 000-110 000

Source: Eurostat and questionnaire replies.

- (67) The investigation showed that the market for RBMs declined by 15 % over the period considered from around 100-120 million pieces in 2011 to 90-110 million pieces in the RIP ⁽¹⁾.

⁽¹⁾ Only ranges are given in order to protect confidentiality of data of the two Union producers.

3. Imports from the country concerned

(a) Import volumes and market share

Table 2

Imports from the country concerned

Import volume	2011	2012	2013	RIP
PRC (index 2011 = 100)	100	92	101	112
PRC (ranges in '000 pcs)	1 600-2 100	1 500-2 000	1 600-2 100	1 900-2 400
Market share	1,8 %	1,9 %	1,9 %	2,3 %

Source: Eurostat and expiry review request.

- (68) As current anti-dumping measures against PRC had been extended pursuant to Article 13(3) of the basic Regulation on imports of the product concerned consigned in Lao and Vietnam, in order to establish total import volumes of the product concerned from PRC imports from those countries should have been included. However, during the whole period considered there were no imports recorded of the product concerned from Lao and/or Vietnam.
- (69) The volume of imports RBMs originating in PRC remained at a relatively stable, low level during period considered with a slight increase in the RIP. As a result the market share of Chinese imports increased from 1,8 % to 2,3 % over the period considered.

(b) Import prices

Table 3

Average prices of imports of RBMs from the country concerned

	2011	2012	2013	RIP
PRC (index 2011 = 100)	100	98	95	83
PRC (ranges EUR/'000 pcs)	200-230	190-220	180-210	160-190

Source: Eurostat and Expiry Review Request.

- (70) The average price of imports of product concerned from the PRC was constantly decreasing in the period considered with an overall drop of 17 % between 2011 and RIP.

(c) Level of price undercutting and underselling

- (71) No price undercutting by the Chinese import prices was found in the RIP. It should be stressed however that the calculation takes into account price adjustments for regular custom import duty (2,7 %) and post-importation costs (2 %). After these adjustments the average prices of Chinese imports were found to be almost at the same level as average Union industry ex-works prices to the unrelated customers in the Union — the negative undercutting margin found was 0,1 %. It is also noted that the quantities sold by the Chinese exporting producers are low. Furthermore, the applicant presented certain evidence that product types currently imported from the PRC are 'special' mechanisms, like 23-Ring mechanisms or mechanisms with the trigger. These products consist of higher raw material component and higher labour cost and therefore are priced higher than standard products of the Union industry. Due to the lack of cooperation of the Chinese exporters this claim could not be verified against their export data.

- (72) Despite the lack of undercutting, still a price underselling margin of 3,4 % was established in the RIP. This calculation was based on the target profit of the Union industry of 5 %, i.e. the same target profit as used in the previous expiry review.

4. Imports from other third countries

(a) Import volumes and market share

Table 4

Imports from third countries

Import volume	2011	2012	2013	RIP
<i>India (index 2011 = 100)</i>	100	74	86	95
India (ranges in '000 pcs)	40 000-45 000	30 000-35 000	32 000-38 000	39 000-44 000
India market share	37,4 %	32,1 %	34,5 %	41,8 %
<i>Cambodia (index 2013 ⁽¹⁾ = 100)</i>	0	0	100	222
Cambodia (ranges in '000 pcs)	0	0	3 000-4 000	6 000-9 000
Cambodia market share	0,0 %	0,0 %	3,2 %	7,8 %
<i>Thailand (index 2011 = 100)</i>	100	57	62	6
Thailand (ranges in '000 pcs)	12 000-16 000	6 000-9 000	7 000-10 000	500-1 000
Thailand market share	11,1 %	7,3 %	7,3 %	0,8 %
<i>Other third countries (index 2011 = 100)</i>	100	70	254	10
Other third countries (ranges in '000 pcs)	500-1 000	300-600	1 000-2 000	50-100
Other third countries market share	0,6 %	0,5 %	1,5 %	0,1 %
<i>Total third countries (index 2011 = 100)</i>	100	71	89	87
Total third countries (ranges in '000 pcs)	52 500-62 000	36 300-44 600	43 000-54 000	45 550-54 100
Total third countries market share	49,1 %	39,8 %	46,6 %	50,5 %

Source: Eurostat and expiry review request.

⁽¹⁾ Import from Cambodia started in 2013.

(b) *Import prices*

Table 5

Average prices of imports of RBMs from third countries

	2011	2012	2013	RIP
<i>India (index 2011 = 100)</i>	100	107	96	92
India (ranges EUR/'000 pcs)	125-135	138-145	122-130	115-125
<i>Cambodia (index 2013 ⁽¹⁾ = 100)</i>	0	0	100	94
Cambodia (ranges EUR/'000 pcs)	0	0	135-145	130-140
<i>Thailand (index 2011 = 100)</i>	100	101	100	81
Thailand (ranges EUR/'000 pcs)	120-130	125-135	120-130	100-110

Source: Eurostat and Expiry Review Request.

⁽¹⁾ Imports from Cambodia started in 2013.

(73) During the whole period considered the main exporting country of RBMs to the Union was India. Imports from this country held a significant share of the Union market over the whole period considered, ranging between 32 % and 42 % with a peak in the RIP. The second biggest exporter to the Union in the RIP was Cambodia and although it started exporting to the Union only in 2013 it is increasing its share in the market aggressively reaching almost 8 % in the RIP. In both cases, the exporting producers from these countries were factories set up by Chinese producers of RBMs. Their investments in the production in these countries followed the measures imposed on Chinese RBMs, as further extended to imports from other countries after several anti-circumvention investigations. In the case of Cambodia, the delocalisation of the production by Chinese owner followed the imposition of the measures on Thailand. At the same time, within the period considered, Thailand, once second largest exporter to the Union, almost disappeared from the market.

(74) With regard to the level of prices of the imports from third countries, it should be stressed that the prices of imports from India and Cambodia are lower than prices of imports from the PRC (33 % and 27 % respectively).

5. Situation of the Union industry

(75) In accordance with Article 3(5) of the basic Regulation, the examination of the likelihood of a continuation or recurrence of injury included an evaluation of all economic factors having a bearing on the state of the Union industry during the period considered.

(76) In order to respect confidential business information, it has been necessary to present information concerning the two Union producers in an indexed form.

5.1. Production, production capacity and capacity utilisation

Table 6

Production, capacity, capacity utilisation

	2011	2012	2013	RIP
Production '000 pcs (index)	100	96	90	82
Capacity '000 pcs (index)	100	100	93	93
Capacity utilisation rate (index)	100	96	96	87

Source: Questionnaire replies.

- (77) The production of the Union industry declined by 18 % over the period considered. This trend followed the trend in the consumption although the drop in the production output of the Union industry was still slightly deeper than decrease in consumption. Over the period considered the Union industry experienced a decrease in the capacity utilisation rate by 13 %, despite the fact that capacity itself was slightly reduced by 7 %. The capacity utilisation reached in the RIP its record low level of 55 % to 65 % in absolute terms.

5.2. Closing stocks

Table 7

Closing stock in volume

	2011	2012	2013	RIP
Closing stocks '000 pcs (index)	100	83	95	89

Source: Questionnaire reply.

- (78) The Union industry's year end stock levels decreased by 11 % in the period considered. However, taking into account simultaneous decrease in production, the stock levels were maintained on relatively stable level which was considered as normal by the Union producers.

5.3. Sales volumes and market share

Table 8

Sales volume and market share

	2011	2012	2013	RIP
Sales volume (total EU) '000 pcs (index)	100	103	98	82
Sales volume (unrelated EU) '000 pcs (index)	100	104	95	82
Market share (index)	100	119	105	96

Source: Questionnaire replies.

- (79) Sales volumes of the Union industry to the unrelated customers decreased by 18 % over the period considered. Although the main reason of this decrease was simultaneous decrease in consumption, it should be underlined that drop in sales volumes was deeper than drop in the consumption. As a result the market share of the Union industry decreased by 4 %.

5.4. Prices and factors affecting prices

Table 9

Sales prices(unrelated)

	2011	2012	2013	RIP
<i>Average sales prices EUR/'000 pcs (index)</i>	100	96	94	99

Source: Questionnaire replies.

- (80) The Union industry's sales prices on the Union market to unrelated customers in the RIP were almost at the same level as at the beginning of the period considered.

5.5. Employment and productivity

Table 10

Employment and productivity

	2011	2012	2013	RIP
<i>Employment (index)</i>	100	97	95	91
<i>Labour productivity (index)</i>	100	99	94	89
<i>Average labour cost (index)</i>	100	92	87	83

Source: Questionnaire replies.

- (81) The employment in full time equivalent has decreased over the period considered by 9 % which is a result of restructuring of the Union industry. At the same time the average labour costs was also reduced by 17 %. Nevertheless, since in the same period production dropped dramatically as shown in recital 77, the labour productivity has decreased in the period considered by 11 %.

5.6. Cost of production and profitability

Table 11

Cost of production and profitability

	2011	2012	2013	RIP
<i>Cost of production (index)</i>	100	101	95	100
<i>Profitability (index)</i>	100	- 78	79	62

Source: Questionnaire replies.

- (82) During the period considered, except year 2012, the Union industry managed to be profitable although the profitability was far below target profit of 5 %. Furthermore, the trend is still decreasing.

- (83) The decrease in profitability is mainly due the decrease in sales price. Despite the very low capacity utilisation, the average cost of production in the RIP did not increase over the level of 2011, mainly due to decrease in labour costs following the restructuring efforts of the Union producers.

5.7. *Investments, return on investment and cash flow*

Table 12

Investments, return on investment and cash flow

	2011	2012	2013	RIP
<i>Annual Investments (index)</i>	100	343	260	286
<i>Return on investment (index)</i>	100	– 17	74	88
<i>Cash flow (index)</i>	100	82	145	57

- (84) The investigation showed that the Union industry was able to maintain relatively high level of investments over the period considered with high return on them (with the exception of loss making year 2012). The Union industry also managed to maintain positive cash flow over the whole period considered although it decreased in the RIP by 43 % compared with 2011 level. The Union industry has not reported any difficulties in raising capital during the period considered.

5.8. *Magnitude of dumping and recovery from past dumping*

- (85) As concluded in recital 49, on the basis of the best facts available, the investigation has established the existence of substantial dumping during the RIP of 49 %.
- (86) Taking into account the dumped imports from the PRC, and the continuous circumventing and absorption practices from the past, it can be concluded that the Union industry has not fully recovered from the effects of past dumping during the period considered, although certain decline in some injury indicators such as sales and production volumes cannot be attributed to the imports from the country concerned due to its low level in this period but are rather a result of the decline in the consumption.

5.9. *Export activity of the Union industry*

- (87) The Union industry exported only negligible volumes in the period considered therefore it is concluded that exports had no impact on the situation of the Union industry.

5.10. *Conclusion on the situation of the Union industry*

- (88) The investigation showed that the continuation of the measures as from 2010 allowed the Union industry to maintain a positive profitability basically through all the period considered. Nevertheless, the profitability achieved was far lower than the target profit (5 %), but allowed Union industry to make some investments and maintain relatively high market share.
- (89) The other injury indicators show that the economic situation of the Union industry is difficult, in a context of worldwide competition and declining consumption. The Union industry has responded to these challenges by restructuring its employment and investing in modernisation of the product.
- (90) It is therefore concluded that the Union industry did not suffer material injury during the review investigation period.

6. Likelihood of recurrence of injury

- (91) The Union industry restructured its activities and benefited from the antidumping measures. However, although those measures were imposed for the first time in 1997, they were only fully effective when the effects of absorption and circumvention practices were offset.
- (92) It is in this context that the likelihood of recurrence of injury if the measures were allowed to lapse is analysed in accordance with Article 11(2) of the basic Regulation.
- (93) Since none of the Chinese exporting producers cooperated in the investigation, findings with regard to the PRC had to be based on best facts available in accordance with Article 18 of the basic Regulation, in particular the expiry review request.
- (94) As already concluded in recitals 50 and 63, Chinese exporters still continued their dumping practices and there is likelihood of continuation of dumping.
- (95) Furthermore, as explained in recital 59, the Chinese exporters have never lost their interest in the Union market as was demonstrated in particular by the past absorption and circumvention practices.
- (96) As concluded in recitals 53 and 61 the Chinese exporting producer have huge spare capacities for the production of the product concerned and the Union market is especially attractive to them due to its size and its relatively high price level.
- (97) Additionally, the import statistics and the production volumes of the Union producers are also showing a picture of a declining market. A typical sign of a shrinking market is the extensive competition for the remaining volume. There is a strong likelihood that with the current spare capacity in the PRC, a surge of low-priced dumped imports will occur if measures were allowed to lapse.
- (98) All these factors together indicate that the PRC could quickly export significant quantities of the product concerned at dumped prices to the Union market without even the need to redirect its sales from other markets should the measures be allowed to lapse. Were this to occur the Union industry would face an immediate further drop in its sales and sales prices, which would affect already low capacity utilisation and profitability. If these injury indicators deteriorated the recovery of the Union industry would be quickly reversed and material injury would very likely recur.

E. UNION INTEREST

1. Introduction

- (99) In accordance with Article 21 of the basic Regulation, it was examined whether the maintenance of the measures would be against the Union interest as a whole. The determination of the Union interest was based on an appreciation of the various interests involved, namely those of the Union industry, of importers and users.

2. Interest of the Union industry

- (100) As explained in recital 90 the measures enabled the Union industry to consolidate its position and start restructuring. At the same time, it was also concluded in recital 98, that the Union industry would be likely to experience a serious deterioration of its situation in case the anti-dumping measures against the PRC were allowed to lapse. Therefore, it can be concluded that the continuation of the measures against the PRC would benefit the Union industry.

3. Interest of importers and users

- (101) All known importers and users were informed about the initiation of the review. However, the Commission received no cooperation from unrelated users and very limited cooperation from unrelated importers, namely from only one company which imported from the PRC.
- (102) The cooperating importer was in principle not against the maintenance of the measures. Indeed, its imports from the PRC were negligible in the RIP and its imports data indicate that due to the measures in force it has already changed its suppliers. Therefore, the maintenance of the measures would not have an impact on its situation.

4. Conclusion

- (103) In view of the elements analysed in recitals 100 to 102, as well as the fact that current imports from the PRC account for around 2 % of the Union consumption, there are no grounds to assume that maintenance of the measures would be against Union interest. Therefore, it was concluded that there were no compelling reasons of Union interest against the maintenance of the anti-dumping measures against the PRC.

F. DISCLOSURE AND ANTI-DUMPING MEASURES

- (104) All cooperating interested parties were informed of the essential facts and considerations on the basis of which it is considered appropriate that the existing anti-dumping duties on imports of RBM from the PRC be maintained. Interested parties were also granted the possibility to submit comments subsequent to that disclosure. No comments were received.
- (105) It follows from the above that, as provided for by Article 11(2) of the basic Regulation, the anti-dumping measures applicable to RBM originating in the PRC should be maintained.
- (106) As a consequence, the extension of the measure for the product concerned originating in the PRC to imports consigned from Vietnam ⁽¹⁾ and the Lao People's Democratic Republic ⁽²⁾, whether declared as originating in Vietnam and the Lao People's Democratic Republic or not, should also be maintained.
- (107) The Committee established by Article 15(1) of the basic Regulation did not deliver an opinion,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

1. A definitive anti-dumping duty is hereby imposed on imports of certain ring binder mechanisms currently falling within CN code ex 8305 10 00 originating in the People's Republic of China.
2. For the purpose of this Article, ring binder mechanisms shall consist of two steel sheets or wires with at least four half-rings made of steel wire fixed on them and which are kept together by a steel cover. They can be opened either by pulling the half rings or with a small steel trigger mechanism fixed to the ring binder mechanism.
3. The rate of the definitive anti-dumping duty applicable to the net, free-at-Community-frontier price, before duty, shall be as follows:
 - (a) for mechanisms with 17 and 23 rings (TARIC codes 8305 10 00 21, 8305 10 00 23, 8305 10 00 29 and 8305 10 00 35), the amount of duty shall be equal to the difference between the minimum import price of EUR 325 per 1 000 pieces and the net, free-at-Community-frontier price, before duty;

⁽¹⁾ Regulation (EC) No 1208/2004.

⁽²⁾ Regulation (EC) No 33/2006.

- (b) for mechanisms other than those with 17 or 23 rings (TARIC codes 8305 10 00 11, 8305 10 00 13, 8305 10 00 19 and 8305 10 00 34):

	Rate of duty	TARIC additional code
People's Republic of China:		
— World Wide Stationery Mfg, Hong Kong, People's Republic of China	51,2 %	8934
— all other companies	78,8 %	8900

Article 2

Unless otherwise specified, the provisions in force concerning customs duties shall apply.

Article 3

This Regulation shall enter into force on the day following that of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at Brussels, 11 May 2016.

For the Commission

The President

Jean-Claude JUNKER

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2016/704**of 11 May 2016****withdrawing the acceptance of the undertaking for two exporting producers and amending Implementing Decision (EU) 2015/87 accepting the undertakings offered in connection with the anti-dumping proceeding concerning imports of citric acid originating in the People's Republic of China**

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 1225/2009 of 30 November 2009 on protection against dumped imports from countries not members of the European Community ⁽¹⁾ (the 'basic Regulation'), and in particular Article 8 thereof,

Informing the Member States,

Whereas:

A. UNDERTAKING AND OTHER EXISTING MEASURES

- (1) Following an anti-dumping investigation ('the original investigation'), the Council imposed a definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of citric acid ('the product concerned') currently falling within CN codes 2918 14 00 and ex 2918 15 00 originating in the People's Republic of China ('the PRC') by Regulation (EC) No 1193/2008 ⁽²⁾. The measures took the form of an ad valorem duty ranging between 6,6 % and 42,7 %.
- (2) The European Commission ('the Commission') accepted price undertakings offered, inter alia, by Weifang Ensign Industry Co., Ltd (Taric additional code A882) ('Weifang') and TTCA Co., Ltd (Taric additional code A878) ('TTCA'), together with the China Chamber of Commerce of Metals, Minerals and Chemicals Importers and Exporters ('the Chamber') by Decision 2008/899/EC ⁽³⁾.
- (3) Following an expiry review and a partial interim review ('the reviews') the Commission maintained the measures and amended their level by Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/82 ⁽⁴⁾. The anti-dumping duty currently in force on imports of citric acid originating in the PRC range between 15,3 % and 42,7 % ('the measures in force').
- (4) Following the reviews, the Commission accepted price undertakings, inter alia, from Weifang and TTCA together with the Chamber, by Implementing Decision (EU) 2015/87 ⁽⁵⁾.
- (5) The undertakings accepted from Weifang and TTCA ('the exporting producers concerned') are both based on the indexation of the minimum prices in accordance with public quotations of corn in the Union, the main raw material normally used in the production of citric acid.
- (6) Following an anti-circumvention investigation, the Commission extended the measures in force to imports of citric acid consigned from Malaysia by Implementing Regulation (EU) 2016/32 ⁽⁶⁾ ('the anti-circumvention investigation').

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 343, 22.12.2009, p. 51.

⁽²⁾ Council Regulation (EC) No 1193/2008 of 1 December 2008 imposing a definitive anti-dumping duty and collecting definitively the provisional duties imposed on imports of citric acid originating in the People's Republic of China (OJ L 323, 3.12.2008, p. 1).

⁽³⁾ Commission Decision 2008/899/EC of 2 December 2008 accepting the undertakings offered in connection with the anti-dumping proceeding concerning imports of citric acid originating in the People's Republic of China (OJ L 323, 3.12.2008, p. 62).

⁽⁴⁾ Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/82 of 21 January 2015 imposing a definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of citric acid originating in the People's Republic of China following an expiry review pursuant to Article 11(2) of Council Regulation (EC) No 1225/2009 and of partial interim reviews pursuant to Article 11(3) of Regulation (EC) No 1225/2009 (OJ L 15, 22.1.2015, p. 8).

⁽⁵⁾ Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2015/87 of 21 January 2015 accepting the undertakings offered in connection with the anti-dumping proceeding concerning imports of citric acid originating in the People's Republic of China (OJ L 15, 22.1.2015, p. 75).

⁽⁶⁾ Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2016/32 of 14 January 2016 extending the definitive anti-dumping duty imposed by Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/82 on imports of citric acid originating in the People's Republic of China to imports of citric acid consigned from Malaysia, whether declared as originating in Malaysia or not (OJ L 10, 15.1.2016, p. 3).

- (7) The anti-circumvention investigation concluded that the measures in force were being circumvented by means of transshipment via Malaysia. In particular, the findings of the anti-circumvention investigation revealed a simultaneous surge in exports from the PRC to Malaysia and imports from Malaysia to the Union. The anti-circumvention investigation did not identify any genuine production of citric acid in Malaysia. Six Chinese exporting producers (including Weifang and TTCA) cooperated in the anti-circumvention investigation. The exports of the cooperating exporting producers in the anti-circumvention investigation covered around 69 % of the Chinese exports to Malaysia during the period 1 January 2014 until March 2015.

B. TERMS OF THE UNDERTAKING THAT HAVE BEEN BREACHED

- (8) The exporting producers concerned agreed, inter alia, to immediately notify the Commission of any changes to their corporate structure which occur during the period of application of the undertaking. They also agreed that taking part in a trading system leading to a risk of circumvention is a breach of the undertaking.

C. TERMS OF THE UNDERTAKING THAT ALLOW FOR WITHDRAWAL BY THE COMMISSION IN THE ABSENCE OF A BREACH

- (9) The undertaking also stipulates that the Commission may withdraw the acceptance of the undertaking at any time during its period of application if monitoring and enforcement prove to be impracticable.

D. MONITORING OF THE EXPORTING PRODUCERS CONCERNED

- (10) While monitoring compliance with the undertaking, the Commission verified information submitted by the exporting producers concerned that was relevant to the undertaking. In addition, it carried out verification visits at the premises of the exporting producers concerned. With reference to the findings of the anti-circumvention investigation as referred to in recital 7, the Commission verified the export transactions to Malaysia and the risk of circumvention in general. The findings are listed in recitals 11 to 20 below.

E. GROUNDS TO WITHDRAW THE ACCEPTANCE OF THE UNDERTAKING

- (11) TTCA had not reported changes in the company structure. The changes took place already in 2012 and were only communicated at the beginning of the verification visit in December 2015.
- (12) The Commission assessed this finding and concluded that TTCA had breached its reporting obligation.
- (13) Exports to Malaysia of the exporting producers concerned account for more than 70 % of the exports reported by all cooperating producers in the anti-circumvention investigation. Both exporting producers reported significant exports of citric acid to distributors/traders in Malaysia. During the verification visits, the exporting producers concerned could not provide evidence of the final destination of these exports and both companies argued that they do not trace their products once sold to a third country. Following the verification visits, the Commission gave ample time to both exporting producers to present evidence of the final destination.
- (14) The documentation subsequently submitted was not sufficient to establish the final destination of all exports to Malaysia.
- (15) The Commission refers to the findings of the anti-circumvention investigation as referred to in recital 7, in particular the absence of genuine production in Malaysia and the simultaneous surge in exports from the PRC to Malaysia and imports from Malaysia to the Union. As the majority of exports to Malaysia were made by the exporting producers concerned, the Commission concluded that both of them had taken part in a trading system leading to a risk of circumvention.

- (16) In addition, statistical information available for both exporting producers concerned showed that their exports to traders/distributors in Malaysia dropped significantly after the initiation of the anti-circumvention investigation.
- (17) The Commission assessed this change in pattern of trade. It concluded that there was no other reason for this change in pattern of trade than the initiation of the anti-circumvention investigation, thus confirming the existence of a risk of circumvention.
- (18) The Commission also assessed the intractability of exports of both exporting producers to other third countries. It concluded that there is a risk of circumvention, like for Malaysia, in particular as the exporting producers admitted that they do not trace the final destination of their exports.
- (19) The Commission assessed all findings and concluded that TTCA and Weifang had entered into trading system leading to a risk of circumvention. Therefore, a breach of the undertaking had occurred.
- (20) Furthermore, in light of the findings of the anti-circumvention investigation, the Commission also concluded that the trade pattern and the intractability of export transactions render the monitoring of the undertaking of TTCA and Weifang impracticable as it cannot be monitored that sales from the exporting producers concerned to third countries will not enter into free circulation in the Union.

F. CONCLUSION

- (21) The findings of breaches of the undertaking and its impracticability established for TTCA and Weifang justify the withdrawal of the acceptance of the undertaking for the two exporting producers concerned pursuant to Article 8(7) and (9) of the basic Regulation and pursuant to the terms of the undertaking.

G. WRITTEN SUBMISSIONS AND HEARINGS

- (22) Interested parties were granted the opportunity to be heard and to comment pursuant to Article 8(9) of the basic Regulation.
- (23) The Chamber together with TTCA and Weifang reiterated a proposal for an action plan for an improved implementation of the undertaking, which was submitted after the verification visits mentioned in recital 10 above. The plan provided for an additional monitoring mechanism under which all undertaking companies would provide the Commission regularly with an extended report on the third country sales, and the Chamber would apply early warning measures to prevent transshipments. However, this new mechanism would make the monitoring impractical. In any event, the proposed mechanism concerns the future implementation of the undertaking and does not remedy former breaches and non-compliance.
- (24) Weifang and TTCA in their written submissions disputed the direct correlation of the changes in the exported quantities to Malaysia and the transshipments, as the change in exported quantity reflects only the changes in exogenous factors, i.e. decrease in the demand on the market. They argued that the conclusion of the Commission on the change in the pattern of trade is not substantiated by evidence and remains only a presumption. The anti-circumvention investigation, as referred to in recital 7, concluded that the measures in force were being circumvented by means of transshipment via Malaysia. The anti-circumvention investigation established that a significant change in the pattern of trade involving exports from the PRC and Malaysia to the Union has taken place following the imposition of measures on the product concerned in December 2008, without sufficient due cause or economic justification for such a change other than the imposition of the measures. Based on statistical data and the data provided by the companies, as referred to in recital 15, the majority of exports to Malaysia were made by the exporting producers concerned during the period 2011-2015. Consequently, the arguments of TTCA and Weifang cannot be accepted.
- (25) Weifang and TTCA do not admit their responsibility to trace their sales to unrelated traders in third countries. In fact, the companies themselves admitted that having recourse to independent traders in third countries creates an impracticability to trace the re-sales due to the nature of the goods and the market. Such considerations confirm the high risk of circumvention of the measures via transshipments which make the undertaking impracticable.

- (26) TTCA claimed to have been negligent, but not intentionally breaching the undertaking when not having informed the Commission of some changes in its corporate structure. The company argued that it had communicated to the Commission the changes on two occasions: during the expiry review as well as during the anti-circumvention investigation. TTCA claimed that the changes did not have any negative impact on the implementation of the undertaking. The Commission cannot accept these arguments since the company has not respected a clear reporting obligation set out in the undertaking, namely to immediately notify the European Commission of any changes to its corporate structure, as such changes may give rise to the need to modify certain aspects of the undertaking and/or its monitoring if the Commission deems it necessary. Such changes have to be notified directly and explicitly in the context of monitoring activities, especially given the continuous contact between the undertaking companies and the competent Commission's service.
- (27) Furthermore, the Chamber together with TTCA and Weifang referred to the Union interest to maintain the undertaking. The Chamber, TTCA and Weifang argue that as a consequence of the withdrawal there will be an increase in price volatility and that this is unfavourable for the users of citric acid. The Commission cannot accept this argument. Price volatility might be a feature of any given product market but as such is not an element that affects the assessment of the practicability or breaches of undertakings.
- (28) None of the arguments presented by the Chamber and the exporting producers concerned is such as to alter the Commission's assessment that their undertaking was breached and its monitoring became impracticable.

H. WITHDRAWAL OF THE ACCEPTANCE OF THE UNDERTAKING AND IMPOSITION OF DEFINITIVE DUTIES

- (29) Therefore, in accordance with Article 8(9) of the basic Regulation and also in accordance with the relevant clauses of the undertaking authorising the Commission to unilaterally withdraw the undertaking, the Commission has concluded that the acceptance of the undertaking offered by Weifang and TTCA should be withdrawn and Implementing Decision (EU) 2015/87 should be amended. Accordingly, the definitive anti-dumping duty imposed by Article 1 of Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/82 should apply to imports of the product concerned produced by the companies Weifang Ensign Industry Co., Ltd (Taric additional code A882), and TTCA Co., Ltd (Taric additional code A878),

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The acceptance of the undertaking in relation to the companies Weifang Ensign Industry Co., Ltd (Taric additional code A882), and TTCA Co., Ltd (Taric additional code A878) together with the China Chamber of Commerce of Metals, Minerals and Chemicals Importers and Exporters is hereby withdrawn.

Article 2

The table of Article 1 in Implementing Decision (EU) 2015/87 is replaced by the following table:

Country	Company	Taric Additional Code
People's Republic of China	COFCO Biochemical (Anhui) Co., Ltd — No 1 COFCO Avenue, Bengbu City 233010, Anhui Province	A874
	Manufactured by RZBC Co., Ltd — No 9 Xinghai West Road, Rizhao City, Shandong Province, PRC and sold by its related sales company RZBC Imp. & Exp. Co., Ltd — No 66 Lvzhou South Road, Rizhao City, Shandong Province	A926

Country	Company	Taric Additional Code
	Manufactured by RZBC (Juxian) Co., Ltd — No 209 Laiyang Road (West Side of North Chengyang Road), Juxian Economic Development Zone, Rizhao City, Shandong Province, PRC and sold by its related sales company RZBC Imp. & Exp. Co., Ltd — No 66 Lvzhou South Road, Rizhao City, Shandong Province	A927
	Jiangsu Guoxin Union Energy Co., Ltd — No 1 Redian Road, Yixing Economic Development Zone, Jiangsu Province	A879

Article 3

This Regulation shall enter into force on the day following that of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at Brussels, 11 May 2016.

For the Commission
The President
Jean-Claude JUNCKER

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2016/705**of 11 May 2016****establishing the standard import values for determining the entry price of certain fruit and vegetables**

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union,

Having regard to Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 establishing a common organisation of the markets in agricultural products and repealing Council Regulations (EEC) No 922/72, (EEC) No 234/79, (EC) No 1037/2001 and (EC) No 1234/2007 ⁽¹⁾,

Having regard to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 543/2011 of 7 June 2011 laying down detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007 in respect of the fruit and vegetables and processed fruit and vegetables sectors ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 136(1) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Implementing Regulation (EU) No 543/2011 lays down, pursuant to the outcome of the Uruguay Round multilateral trade negotiations, the criteria whereby the Commission fixes the standard values for imports from third countries, in respect of the products and periods stipulated in Annex XVI, Part A thereto.
- (2) The standard import value is calculated each working day, in accordance with Article 136(1) of Implementing Regulation (EU) No 543/2011, taking into account variable daily data. Therefore this Regulation should enter into force on the day of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The standard import values referred to in Article 136 of Implementing Regulation (EU) No 543/2011 are fixed in the Annex to this Regulation.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on the day of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at Brussels, 11 May 2016.

*For the Commission,
On behalf of the President,
Jerzy PLEWA
Director-General for Agriculture and Rural Development*

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 347, 20.12.2013, p. 671.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 157, 15.6.2011, p. 1.

ANNEX

Standard import values for determining the entry price of certain fruit and vegetables

(EUR/100 kg)		
CN code	Third country code ⁽¹⁾	Standard import value
0702 00 00	MA	87,4
	SN	158,8
	TN	71,5
	TR	73,2
	ZZ	97,7
0707 00 05	TR	105,8
	ZZ	105,8
0709 93 10	TR	140,2
	ZZ	140,2
0805 10 20	EG	50,6
	IL	89,2
	MA	51,3
	TR	30,5
	ZA	78,5
	ZZ	60,0
	ZZ	60,0
0805 50 10	ZA	150,8
	ZZ	150,8
0808 10 80	AR	110,7
	BR	96,2
	CL	112,9
	CN	82,4
	NZ	141,3
	US	154,2
	ZA	91,9
	ZZ	112,8
	ZZ	112,8

⁽¹⁾ Nomenclature of countries laid down by Commission Regulation (EU) No 1106/2012 of 27 November 2012 implementing Regulation (EC) No 471/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council on Community statistics relating to external trade with non-member countries, as regards the update of the nomenclature of countries and territories (OJ L 328, 28.11.2012, p. 7). Code 'ZZ' stands for 'of other origin'.

DECISIONS

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING DECISION (EU) 2016/706

of 3 May 2016

establishing the list of Union inspectors who may carry out inspections pursuant to Council Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009

(notified under document C(2016) 2606)

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009 of 20 November 2009 establishing An Union control system for ensuring compliance with the rules of the common fisheries policy, amending Regulations (EC) No 847/96, (EC) No 2371/2002, (EC) No 811/2004, (EC) No 768/2005, (EC) No 2115/2005, (EC) No 2166/2005, (EC) No 388/2006, (EC) No 509/2007, (EC) No 676/2007, (EC) No 1098/2007, (EC) No 1300/2008, (EC) No 1342/2008 and repealing Regulations (EEC) No 2847/93, (EC) No 1627/94 and (EC) No 1966/2006 ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 79(1) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009 establishes a system for control, inspection and enforcement to ensure compliance with the rules of the common fisheries policy in the Union. That Regulation provides that, without prejudice to the primary responsibility of the coastal Member States, Union inspectors may carry out inspections in accordance with its provisions in Union waters and on Union fishing vessels outside Union waters.
- (2) Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 404/2011 ⁽²⁾ lays down detailed rules for the application of the Union control system as established by Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009.
- (3) Implementing Regulation (EU) No 404/2011 provides that the list of Union inspectors is to be adopted by the Commission on the basis of the notifications of Member States and of the European Fisheries Control Agency ('the Agency').
- (4) A first list of Union inspectors was established by Commission Implementing Decision 2011/883/EU ⁽³⁾. That list was replaced three times by new lists of Union inspectors established first by Commission Implementing Decision 2013/174/EU ⁽⁴⁾ and later by Commission Implementing Decision 2014/120/EU ⁽⁵⁾ and Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2015/645 ⁽⁶⁾. In accordance with Implementing Regulation (EU) No 404/2011, after the establishment of the initial list, Member States and the Agency are to notify to the Commission by October each year any amendment to the list they wish to introduce for the following calendar year, and the Commission is to amend the list accordingly by 31 December.
- (5) Some Member States and the Agency have notified amendments to the current list of inspectors. The list established by Implementing Decision (EU) 2015/645 should therefore be replaced by a new list of Union inspectors on the basis of those notifications.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 343, 22.12.2009, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 404/2011 of 8 April 2011 laying down detailed rules for the implementation of Council Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009 establishing a Community control system for ensuring compliance with the rules of the common fisheries policy (OJ L 112, 30.4.2011, p. 1).

⁽³⁾ Commission Implementing Decision 2011/883/EU of 21 December 2011 establishing the list of Union inspectors pursuant to Article 79(1) of Council Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009 (OJ L 343, 23.12.2011, p. 123).

⁽⁴⁾ Commission Implementing Decision 2013/174/EU of 8 April 2013 establishing the list of Union inspectors pursuant to Article 79(1) of Council Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009 (OJ L 101, 10.4.2013, p. 31).

⁽⁵⁾ Commission Implementing Decision 2014/120/EU of 4 March 2014 establishing the list of Union inspectors pursuant to Article 79(1) of Council Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009 (OJ L 66, 6.3.2014, p. 31).

⁽⁶⁾ Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2015/645 of 20 April 2015 establishing the list of Union inspectors who may carry out inspections pursuant to Council Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009 (OJ L 106, 24.4.2015, p. 31).

- (6) The measures provided for in this Decision are in accordance with the opinion of the Committee for Fisheries and Aquaculture,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

The list of Union inspectors is set out in the Annex to this Decision.

Article 2

Implementing Decision (EU) 2015/645 is repealed.

Article 3

This Decision is addressed to the Member States.

Done at Brussels, 3 May 2016.

For the Commission
Karmenu VELLA
Member of the Commission

ANNEX

LIST OF UNION INSPECTORS REFERRED TO IN ARTICLE 79(1) OF REGULATION (EC) No 1224/2009

Country	Inspectors	Country	Inspectors
Belgium	Coens, Philippe		Anderson, Jacob Edward
	De Vleeschouwer, Guy		Astrup, Iben
	Devogel, Geert		Bache, René
	Huygh, Gerd		Bang, Mai
	Lieben, Richard		Beck, Bjarne Baagø
	Monteyne, Ian		Bendtsen, Lars Kjærsgaard
	Noet, Werner		Bernholm, Kristian
	Steenssens, Kurt		Bjerre, Casper
	Timmerman, Thierry		Carl, Morten Hansen
	Vandenbrouck, Frank		Christensen, Jesper Just
	Van Rompaey, Tim		Christensen, Peter Grim
	Van Torre, Mike		Christensen, Thomas
	Verhaeghe, Dirk		Christiansen, Michael Koustrup
Bulgaria	Angelov, Todor		Damsgaard, Kresten
	Bakardzhiev, Stefan		Degn, Jesper Leon
	Cholakov, Atanas		Due-Boje, Thomas Zinck
	Damyantov, Kostentin		Dølling, Robert
	Encheva, Kremena		Ebert, Thomas Axel Regaard
	Hristov, Martin		Eiersted, Jesper Bech
	Ivanov, Ivan		Elnef, Frank Godt
	Ivanov, Todor		Fick, Carsten
	Kerekov, Nikolay		Frandsen, Rene Brian
	Kostadinov, Ivan		Frederiksen, Torben Broe
	Kyumyurdzhiev, Kiril		Gotved, Jesper Hovby
	Petkov, Dimitar		Groth, Niels
	Petrova, Miroslava		Grupe, Poul
	Raev, Jordan		Gaarde, Børge
	Valkov, Dimitar		Handrup, Jacob
Czech Republic	n/a		Hansen, Bruno Ellekær
Denmark	Akselsen, Ole		Hansen, Gunnar Beck
	Andersen, Dan Søgård		Hansen, Ina Kjærgaard
	Andersen, Hanne Skjæmt		Hansen, Jan Duval
	Andersen, Lars Ole		Hansen, John Dagaard
	Andersen, Martin Burgwaldt		Hansen, Martin
	Andersen, Mogens Godsk		Hansen, Martin Baldur
	Andersen, Niels Jørgen Anton		Hansen, Ole
	Andersen, Peter Bunk		Hansen, Thomas

Country	Inspectors	Country	Inspectors
	Harrison, Dorthe Kronborg		Nielsen, Hans Henrik
	Hestbek, Flemming		Nielsen, Henrik
	Høgild, Lars		Nielsen, Henrik Frühstück
	Højrup, Torben		Nielsen, Henrik Kruse
	Jaeger, Michael Wassermann		Nielsen, Jeppe
	Jensen, Anker Mark		Nielsen, Mads Grundvad
	Jensen, Flemming Bergtorp		Nielsen, Niels Kristian
	Jensen, Hanne Juul		Nielsen, Steen
	Jensen, Jimmy Langelund		Nielsen, Søren
	Jensen, Jonas Krøyer		Nielsen, Søren Egelund
	Jensen, Lars Henrik		Nielsen, Tage Kim
	Jensen, Lone Agathon		Nielsen, Trine Fris
	Jensen, René Sandholt		Nørgaard, Max Reno Bang
	Jensen, Søren Palle		Paulsen, Kim Thor
	Jespersen, René		Pedersen, Claus
	Johansen, Allan		Pedersen, Knud Jan
	Juul, Torben		Petersen, Christina Holmer
	Jørgensen, Lasse Elmgren		Petersen, Henning Juul
	Jørgensen, Ole Holmberg		Petersen, Jimmy Torben
	Karlsen, Jesper Herning		Porsmose, Tommy
	Knudsen, Malene		Poulsen, Bue
	Knudsen, Niels Christian		Poulsen, John
	Knudsen, Ole Hvid		Ramm, Heine
	Kofoed, Kim Windahl		Risager, Preben
	Kokholm, Peder		Rømer, Jan
	Kristensen, Henrik		Schjoldager, Tim Rasmussen
	Kristensen, Jeanne Marie		Schmidt, Stefan Götttsche
	Kristensen, Peter Holmgaard		Schou, Kasper
	Larsen, Michael Søeballe		Schultz, Flemming
	Larsen, Peter Hjort		Siegumfeldt, Jeanette
	Larsen, Tim Bonde		Simonsen, Kjeld
	Lundbæk, Tommy Oldenborg		Simonsen, Morten
	Madsen, Arne		Skrivergaard, Lennart
	Madsen, Jens-Erik		Søholt, Finn
	Madsen, Johnny Gravesen		Sørensen, Allan Lindgaard
	Mortensen, Erik		Thomsen, Bjarne Kondrup
	Mortensen, Jan Lindholdt		Thomsen, Klaus Ringive Solgaard
	Møller, Gert		Thorsen, Michael
	Nielsen, Christian		Trab, Jens Ole
	Nielsen, Dan Randum		Vind, Finn
	Nielsen, Dion		Vistrup, Annette Klarlund

Country	Inspectors	Country	Inspectors
	Wille, Claus Wind, Bernt Paul Østergård, Lars Aasted, Lars Jerne		Hansen, Hagen Heidkamp, Max Heisler, Lars Herda, Heinrich Hickmann, Michael Homeister, Alfred Hoyer, Oliver Käding, Christian Keidel, Quirin Kersten, Mickel Kinast, Daniel Klimeck, Uwe Köhn, Thorsten Kollath, Mark Kopec, Reinhard Kraack, Sönke Krüger, Torsten Kupfer, Christian Kutschke, Holger Lange, Michael Lehmann, Jan Lorenzen, Alexander Lübke, Torsten Lühns, Carsten Möhring, Torsten Mücher, Martin Mundt, Mario Nickel, Jörg Nitze, Andreas Nöckel, Stefan Pauls, Werner Perkuhn, Martin Pötzsch, Frank Raabe, Karsten Radzanowski, Sven Ramm, Jörg Reimers, Andre Remitz, Lutz Rutz, Dietmar Sauerwein, Dirk Schmidt, Harald
Germany	Abs, Volker Ahlmeyer, Jens Angermann, Henry Baumann, Jörg Bembenek, Jörg Bergmann, Udo Bernhagen, Sven Bieder, Mathias Birkholz, Siegfried Bloch, Ralf Borchardt, Erwin Bordolo, Jan Borowy, Matthias Bösherz, Andreas Brieger, Martin Brunnlieb, Jürgen Buchholz, Matthias Büttner, Harald Cassens, Enno Christiansen, Dirk Cramer, Arne Döhnert, Tilman Drenkhahn, Michael Ehlers, Klaus Fiedler, Sebastian Fink, Jens Franke, Hermann Franz, Martin Frenz, Sandro Garbe, Robert Golz, Ulrich Gräfe, Roland Grawe, André Griemberg, Lars Haase, Christian Hannes, Chistoph Hänse, Dirk		

Country	Inspectors	Country	Inspectors
	Schmiedeberg, Christian Schuchardt, Karsten Schuler, Claas Sehne, Dirk Siebrecht, Hannes Skrey, Erich Springer, Gunnar Stüber, Jan Sturm, Jochen Sween, Gorm Taubert, Christian Teetzmann, Julian Thieme, Stefan Thomas, Raik Tiedemann, Harald Vetterick, Arno Wagner, Ralf Welz, Henning Welz, Oliver Wendt, René Wessels, Heinz Wichert, Peter Wolken, Hans		Barber, Kevin Barcoe, Michael Barr, William Barret, Brendan Barrett, Elizabeth Barrett, Jamie Beale, Derek Bones, Anthony Brannigan, Steve Breen, Kieran Brennan, Colm Brett, Martin Brophy, James Brophy, Paul Browne, Brendan Brunicardi, Michael Bryant, William Buckley, Anthony Buckley, David Buckley, John Bugler, Andrew Butler, David Butler, John Byrne, Kenneth Byrne, Paul Cagney, Daniel Cahalane, Donnchadh Campbell, Aoife Campbell, Stephen Carr, Kieran Casey, Anthony Chandler, Frank Chute, Killian Chute, Richard Claffey, Seamus Clarke, Tadhg Cleary, James Clinton, Andrew Clinton, Finbar Cloake, Niall Cogan, Jerry
Estonia	Grossmann, Meit Kutsar, Andres Lasn, Margus Nigu, Silver Niinemaa, Endel Pai, Aare Parts, Erik Soll, Simon Torn, Kerdo Ulla, Indrek Varblane, Viljar		
Ireland	Ahern Christy Allan, Damien Amrien, Rudi Ankers, Brian Ansbro, Mark Armstrong, Stuart		

Country	Inspectors	Country	Inspectors
	Collins, Damien		Downing, Erica
	Connaghan, Fintan		Downing, John
	Connery, Paul		Doyle, Billy
	Connolly, Stephen		Doyle, Cronan
	Cooper, Thomas		Duane, Paul
	Corish, Cormac		Ducker, Nigel
	Corrigan, Kieran		Duggan, Cian
	Cosgrave, Karl		Duignam, Ray
	Cosgrove, Thomas		Fanning, Grace
	Cotter, Colm		Farrell, Brian
	Cotter, James		Farrelly, Emmett
	Cotter, Jamie		Faulkner, Damien
	Coughlan, Neville		Fealy, Gerard
	Craven, Cormac		Fennel, Siobhan
	Croke, Jason		Fenton, Garry
	Cronin, Martin		Ferguson, Kevin
	Cronin, Philip		Finegan, Ultan
	Crowley, Brian		Finnegan, David
	Cummins, Alan		Fitzgerald, Brian,
	Cummins, Paul		Fitzpatrick, Gerry
	Cummins, William		Fleming, David
	Cunningham, Diarmiad		Flynn, Alan
	Curran, Donal		Foley, Brendan
	Curran, Siubhan		Foley, Connor
	Curtin, Brendan		Foley, Kevin
	Daly, Brendan		Fowler, Patrick
	Daly, Joe		Fox, Colm
	Daly, John		Fox, Dennis
	Daly, Mick		Freeman, Harry
	Darcy, Enna		Friel, Aidan
	De Barra, Ruairi		Gallagher, Damien
	Dempsey, Brian		Gallagher, Danny
	Devaney, Michael		Gallagher, Neil
	Dicker, Philip		Gallagher, Orlaith
	Doherty, Brian		Gallagher, Patrick
	Doherty, Patrick		Galvin, Rory
	Donaldson, Stuart		Gannon, James
	Donnachie, Martin		Geraghty, Tony
	Donnchadh, Cahalane		Gernon, Ross
	Donovan, Tom		Gleeson, Marie
	Downes, Eamon		Goulding, Donal

Country	Inspectors	Country	Inspectors
	Grogan, Susanne		Kirwan, Darragh
	Hamilton, Alan		Lacey-Byrne, Dillon
	Hamilton, Gillian		Laide, Cathal
	Hamilton, Greg		Landy, Glen
	Hamilton, Martin		Lane, Brian
	Hannon, Gary		Lane, Mary
	Hanrahan, Michael		Lawlor, Collie
	Harding, James		Leahy, Brian
	Harkin, Patrick		Lenihen, Marc
	Harrington, Michael		Linehan, Sean
	Harty, Paddy		Long Emmett
	Hastings, Brian		Lynch, Darren
	Healy, Conor		Lynch, Mark
	Healy, Jef		Lynch, Paul
	Heffernan, Bernard		Mackey, Eoin
	Hegarthy, Mark		Mackey, John
	Hegarty, Paul		Madden, Brendan
	Hickey, Adrian		Madine, Stephen
	Hickey, Andrew		Maguire, Paul
	Hickey, Declan		Mallon, Keith
	Hickey, Michael		Maloney, Nessa
	Hobbins, Tom		Manning, Neil
	Holland, Ken		Martin, Jamie
	Hollingsworth, Edward		Matthews, Brian
	Humphries, Daniel		McCarthy, Gavin
	Irwin, Richard		McCarthy, Michael
	Ivory, Sean		McCarthy, Niall
	Kavanagh, Ian		McCarthy, Paul
	Kavanagh, Paul		McCarthy, Robert
	Kearney, Brendan		McCoy, Sean
	Keating, Debbie		McDermot, Paul
	Keeley, David		McGarry, John
	Keirse, Gavin		McGee, Noel
	Kenneally, Jonathan		McGee, Paul
	Kennedy, Liam		McGrath, Owen
	Kennedy, Tom		McGroarty, John
	Keogh, Mark		McGroarty, Mark
	Kerr, Charlie		McGroarty, Peter
	Kickham, Jon-Lawrence		McHale, Laura
	Kinsella, Gordan		McKenna, David
	Kirwan, Conor		McLoughlin, John

Country	Inspectors	Country	Inspectors
	McLoughlin, Ronan		O'Beirnes, Derek
	McMahon, Dean		O'Brien, Jason
	McNamara, Ken		O'Brien, Ken
	McNamara, Paul		O'Brien, Paul
	McPhilbin, Dwain		O'Brien, Roberta
	McUmfraidh, Caoimhin		O'Callaghan, Maria
	Meehan, Robert		O'Connell, Paul
	Melvin, David		O'Connor, Dermot
	Meredith, Helen		O'Connor, Frank
	Minehane, John		O'Donovan, Diarmuid
	Molloy, Darragh		O'Donovan, Michael
	Molloy, John Paul		O'Driscoll, Olan
	Moloney, Kara		O'Flynn, Aisling
	Mooney, Gerry		O'Grady, Vivienne
	Mooney, Keith		O'Leary, David
	Moore, Conor		O'Mahoney, Kevin
	Morrissey, Stephen		O'Mahony, David
	Mulcahy, John		O'Mahony, Denis
	Mulcahy, Liam		O'Mahony, Karl
	Mulcahy, Shane		O'Meara, Pat
	Mullan, Patrick		O'Neill Donal
	Mullane, Paul		O'Regan, Alan
	Mundy, Brendan		O'Regan, Cliona
	Murphy, Adam		O'Regan, Tony
	Murphy, Aidan		O'Reilly, Brendan
	Murphy, Barry		O'Seaghdha, Ciaran
	Murphy, Caroline		O'Sullivan, Cormac
	Murphy, Chris		O'Sullivan, Patricia
	Murphy, Claire		Ó Neachtain, Aonghus
	Murphy, Daniel		Parke, Declan
	Murphy, Enda		Patterson, Adrienne
	Murphy, Honour		Patterson, John
	Murphy, John		Pender, Darragh
	Murran, Sean		Pentony, Declan
	Murray, Paul		Pierce, Paul
	Newstead, Sean		Piper, David
	Nic Dhonnchadha, Stephanie		Plante, Thomas
	Ni Cionnach Pic, Dubheasa		Plunkett, Thomas
	Nolan, Brian		Power, Cathal
	Nolan, James		Power, Gillian
	Northover, James		Prendergast, Kevin

Country	Inspectors	Country	Inspectors
	Pyke, Gavin		Walsh, Conleth
	Quigg, James		Walsh, Dave
	Quinn, Mikey		Walsh, Karen
	Raferty, Damien		Walsh, Richard
	Reddin, Tony		Weldon, James
	Reidy, Patrick		Whelan, Mark
	Ridge, Patrick		White, John
	Robinson, Niall		Whoriskey, David
	Russell, Mark		Wickham, Larry
	Ryan, Fergal		Wilson, Tony
	Ryan, Marcus		Wise, James
	Scalici, Fabio		Woodward, Ciaran
	Scanlon, Gordon		
	Shalloo, Jim	Greece	ΑΒΡΑΜΙΔΗΣ, ΠΑΝΑΓΙΩΤΗΣ
	Sheridan, Glenn		ΑΓΑΠΗΤΟΣ, ΕΥΘΥΜΙΟΣ
	Sills, Barry		ΑΔΑΜΑΝΤΙΑΔΟΥ, ΓΕΩΡΓΙΑ
	Sinnott, Lee		ΑΔΑΜΙΔΗΣ, ΘΕΜΙΣΤΟΚΛΗΣ
	Smith, Brian		ΑΔΑΜΟΠΟΥΛΟΥ, ΓΕΩΡΓΙΑ
	Smith, Dean		ΑΚΡΙΒΟΣ, ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΣ
	Smith, Gareth		ΑΛΥΤΙΖΑΚΗΣ, ΝΕΚΤΑΡΙΟΣ
	Smyth, Eoin		ΑΛΥΦΑΝΤΑΚΗΣ, ΕΜΜΑΝΟΥΗΛ
	Snowdon, Edward		ΑΝΑΓΝΩΣΤΟΥ, ΓΕΩΡΓΙΟΣ
	Stack, Stephen		ΑΝΑΣΟΤΖΗΣ, ΚΩΝΣΤΑΝΤΙΝΟΣ
	Stapleton, Alan		ΑΝΔΡΙΚΟΠΟΥΛΟΣ, ΣΠΥΡΙΔΩΝ
	Sweeney, Brian		ΑΝΔΡΙΟΠΟΥΛΟΥ, ΜΑΡΙΑ
	Sweetnam, Vincent		ΑΝΤΩΝΑΚΟΣ, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΙΟΣ
	Swords, Graham		ΑΝΤΩΝΙΟΥ, ΕΥΘΥΜΙΟΣ
	Tarrant, Martin		ΑΝΩΜΕΡΙΑΝΑΚΗΣ, ΕΠΑΜΕΙΝΩΝΤΑΣ
	Tigh, Declan		ΑΠΟΣΤΟΛΙΔΗΣ, ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΣ
	Timon, Eric		ΑΡΑΜΠΑΤΖΗΣ, ΝΙΚΟΛΑΟΣ
	Tobin, John		ΑΡΗΣ, ΚΩΝΣΤΑΝΤΙΝΟΣ
	Troy, Ivan		ΑΡΓΥΡΟΥ, ΠΑΝΑΓΙΩΤΗΣ
	Tubridy, Fergal		ΑΣΠΡΟΥΛΗΣ, ΙΩΑΝΝΗΣ
	Turley, Mark		ΒΑΪΤΣΗΣ, ΓΕΩΡΓΙΟΣ
	Turnbull, Michael		ΒΑΡΔΙΔΑΚΗ, ΕΥΡΥΚΛΕΙΑ
	Twomey, Tom		ΒΑΡΕΛΟΠΟΥΛΟΣ, ΕΥΑΓΓΕΛΟΣ- ΧΡΗΣΤΟΣ
	Valls Senties, Virginia		ΒΑΡΛΑΣ, ΧΡΗΣΤΟΣ
	Verling, Ronan		ΒΑΣΙΛΕΙΟΥ, ΒΑΣΩ
	Von Raesfeldt, Mark		ΒΕΛΙΣΣΑΡΟΠΟΥΛΟΣ, ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΣ
	Wall, Danny		ΒΕΝΕΤΗΣ, ΔΗΜΟΣΘΕΝΗΣ
	Wallace, Robert		

Country	Inspectors	Country	Inspectors
	ΒΕΡΓΙΝΗΣ, ΑΝΑΣΤΑΣΙΟΣ		ΗΛΙΟΥ, ΣΠΥΡΙΔΩΝΑΣ
	ΒΟΓΙΑΤΖΑΚΗΣ, ΕΜΜΑΝΟΥΗΛ		ΘΕΟΔΩΡΟΥΛΗ, ΑΙΜΙΛΙΑ
	ΒΟΡΤΕΛΙΝΑΣ, ΓΕΩΡΓΙΟΣ		ΘΕΟΧΑΡΟΥΛΗΣ, ΑΘΑΝΑΣΙΟΣ
	ΒΟΥΡΑΕΤΣΗΣ, ΣΩΤΗΡΙΟΣ		ΚΑΒΟΥΡΑΣ, ΙΩΑΝΝΗΣ
	ΒΡΟΤΣΟΣ, ΓΕΩΡΓΙΟΣ		ΚΑΛΑΒΡΕΖΟΣ, ΑΝΤΩΝΙΟΣ
	ΓΑΒΑΛΑΣ, ΑΝΤΩΝΙΟΣ		ΚΑΛΛΙΝΙΚΟΣ, ΚΩΝΣΤΑΝΤΙΝΟΣ
	ΓΑΛΑΝΑΚΗΣ, ΑΝΔΡΕΑΣ		ΚΑΜΑΚΑΣ, ΝΙΚΟΛΑΟΣ
	ΓΑΛΟΥΖΗΣ, ΓΕΩΡΓΙΟΣ		ΚΑΠΕΛΟΣ, ΙΩΑΝΝΗΣ
	ΓΕΡΑΚΗΣ, ΧΡΗΣΤΟΣ		ΚΑΠΟΓΙΑΝΝΗΣ, ΧΡΗΣΤΟΣ
	ΓΕΩΡΓΑΝΤΑΣ, ΜΙΧΑΗΛ		ΚΑΡΑΚΟΝΤΗΣ, ΑΝΤΩΝΙΟΣ
	ΓΕΩΡΓΙΑΔΗ, ΜΑΡΙΑ		ΚΑΡΑΠΑΝΑΓΙΩΤΗΣ, ΕΥΣΤΡΑΤΙΟΣ
	ΓΙΑΝΝΟΥΣΗΣ, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΙΟΣ		ΚΑΡΑΡΑΜΠΑΤΖΑΚΗΣ, ΙΩΑΝΝΗΣ
	ΓΚΑΖΑΣ, ΓΕΩΡΓΙΟΣ		ΚΑΡΑΤΖΗΣ, ΣΠΥΡΙΔΩΝ
	ΓΚΑΝΑΤΣΟΥΛΑ, ΕΛΕΝΗ		ΚΑΡΟΥΝΤΖΟΣ, ΙΩΑΝΝΗΣ
	ΓΚΙΝΗΣ, ΠΑΝΑΓΙΩΤΗΣ		ΚΑΡΥΣΤΙΑΝΟΣ, ΣΤΕΦΑΝΟΣ
	ΓΟΛΕΓΟΣ, ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΣ		ΚΑΣΣΗ, ΒΑΣΙΛΙΚΗ
	ΓΡΗΓΟΡΑΣ, ΑΘΑΝΑΣΙΟΣ		ΚΑΣΤΑΝΗΣ, ΧΡΗΣΤΟΣ
	ΓΥΠΑΡΑΚΗΣ, ΝΙΚΟΛΑΟΣ		ΚΑΤΣΑΜΠΑΣ, ΝΙΚΟΛΑΟΣ
	ΔΑΡΔΩΝΗΣ, ΚΩΝΣΤΑΝΤΙΝΟΣ		ΚΑΤΣΗΣ, ΑΝΑΣΤΑΣΙΟΣ
	ΔΕΛΙΕΖΑ, ΑΝΤΩΝΙΑ		ΚΑΤΣΙΓΙΑΝΝΗΣ, ΚΩΝΣΤΑΝΤΙΝΟΣ
	ΔΕΣΠΟΥΛΗΣ, ΝΙΚΟΛΑΟΣ		ΚΙΑΓΙΑΣ, ΧΑΡΑΛΑΜΠΟΣ
	ΔΗΜΟΠΟΥΛΟΣ, ΑΠΟΣΤΟΛΟΣ		ΚΛΟΥΜΑΣΗΣ, ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΣ
	ΔΙΑΜΑΝΤΑΚΗΣ, ΑΘΑΝΑΣΙΟΣ		ΚΟΚΚΑΛΑΣ, ΝΙΚΟΛΑΟΣ
	ΔΟΚΙΑΝΑΚΗΣ, ΚΩΝΣΤΑΝΤΙΝΟΣ		ΚΟΚΟΛΟΓΙΑΝΝΑΚΗΣ, ΕΥΑΓΓΕΛΟΣ
	ΔΟΥΝΑΣ, ΠΡΟΚΟΠΙΟΣ		ΚΟΛΟΚΟΤΡΩΝΗ, ΑΡΓΥΡΩ
	ΔΡΟΛΑΠΑ, ΕΥΘΥΜΙΑ		ΚΟΝΤΟΒΑΣ, ΓΡΗΓΟΡΙΟΣ
	ΔΡΟΣΑΚΗΣ, ΣΠΥΡΙΔΩΝ		ΚΟΝΤΟΓΙΑΝΝΗΣ, ΚΩΝΣΤΑΝΤΙΝΟΣ
	ΔΡΟΣΟΥΝΗΣ, ΣΤΕΦΑΝΟΣ		ΚΟΝΤΟΣ, ΠΑΝΑΓΙΩΤΗΣ
	ΕΚΤΑΡΙΔΗΣ, ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΣ		ΚΟΡΩΝΑΙΟΣ, ΓΕΩΡΓΙΟΣ
	ΕΛΕΥΘΕΡΙΟΥ, ΚΩΝΣΤΑΝΤΙΝΟΣ		ΚΟΣΜΑΣ, ΣΤΥΛΙΑΝΟΣ
	ΕΜΜΑΝΟΥΗΛ, ΣΠΥΡΙΔΩΝ		ΚΟΥΖΙΛΟΥ, ΣΤΑΥΡΟΥΛΑ
	ΕΞΗΝΤΑΒΕΛΩΝΗΣ, ΓΕΩΡΓΙΟΣ		ΚΟΥΚΑΡΑΣ, ΕΥΑΓΓΕΛΟΣ
	ΕΡΓΟΛΑΒΟΥ, ΑΝΝΑ		ΚΟΥΚΟΥΤΣΗΣ, ΛΕΩΝΙΔΑΣ
	ΕΥΑΓΓΕΛΑΤΟΣ, ΝΙΚΟΛΑΟΣ		ΚΟΥΛΑΞΙΔΗΣ, ΔΡΑΚΟΥΛΗΣ
	ΕΥΜΟΡΦΟΠΟΥΛΟΣ, ΧΑΡΙΛΑΟΣ		ΚΟΥΝΤΟΥΡΑΔΑΚΗ, ΚΑΛΛΙΟΠΗ
	ΖΑΒΙΤΣΑΝΟΣ, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΙΟΣ		ΚΟΥΡΕΛΗ, ΙΩΑΝΝΑ
	ΖΑΚΥΝΘΙΝΟΣ, ΚΩΝΣΤΑΝΤΙΝΟΣ		ΚΟΥΡΟΥΛΗΣ, ΣΤΥΛΙΑΝΟΣ
	ΖΑΜΠΕΤΑΚΗΣ, ΝΙΚΟΛΑΟΣ		ΚΥΡΙΑΚΟΠΟΥΛΟΣ, ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΣ
	ΖΙΑΝΑΣ, ΓΕΩΡΓΙΟΣ		ΚΥΡΙΑΚΟΥ, ΙΩΑΝΝΗΣ
	ΖΟΥΡΙΔΑΚΗΣ, ΜΙΛΤΙΑΔΗΣ		ΚΥΡΙΤΣΗΣ, ΙΩΑΝΝΗΣ
	ΖΩΓΑΛΗΣ, ΠΑΝΑΓΙΩΤΗΣ		ΚΩΝΣΤΑΝΤΑΚΟΣ, ΠΕΡΙΚΛΗΣ

Country	Inspectors	Country	Inspectors
	ΚΩΝΣΤΑΝΤΕΛΛΟΣ, ΘΕΟΔΩΡΟΣ		ΜΠΙΧΑΣ, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΙΟΣ
	ΚΩΝΣΤΑΝΤΟΣ, ΓΕΩΡΓΙΟΣ		ΜΠΟΤΣΗΣ, ΠΑΝΑΓΙΩΤΗΣ
	ΚΩΣΤΑΚΗΣ, ΜΙΧΑΗΛ		ΜΠΟΥΖΟΥΝΙΕΡΑΚΗΣ, ΝΙΚΟΛΑΟΣ
	ΚΩΤΤΑΣ, ΣΩΤΗΡΙΟΣ		ΜΠΟΥΡΑΖΑΝΗΣ, ΙΩΑΝΝΗΣ
	ΛΑΤΤΑΣ, ΠΑΝΑΓΙΩΤΗΣ		ΜΠΡΑΟΥΔΑΚΗΣ, ΓΕΩΡΓΙΟΣ
	ΛΕΚΑΚΟΣ, ΘΕΟΔΩΡΟΣ		ΜΠΡΕΖΑΤΗΣ, ΕΥΑΓΓΕΛΟΣ
	ΛΕΟΝΤΑΡΑΚΗΣ, ΠΑΝΑΓΙΩΤΗΣ		ΜΥΛΟΥΛΗΣ, ΙΩΑΝΝΗΣ
	ΛΙΑΝΤΙΝΙΩΤΗΣ, ΠΑΥΛΟΣ		ΝΙΚΟΛΑΟΥ, ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΣ
	ΛΙΟΚΑΡΗΣ, ΧΡΗΣΤΟΣ		ΝΙΚΟΛΟΠΟΥΛΟΣ, ΑΣΗΜΑΚΗΣ
	ΛΥΜΠΕΡΗΣ, ΓΕΩΡΓΙΟΣ		ΝΙΚΟΛΟΠΟΥΛΟΣ, ΠΑΝΑΓΙΩΤΗΣ
	ΛΥΜΠΕΡΗΣ, ΣΠΥΡΙΔΩΝ		ΝΤΑΦΟΥΛΗΣ, ΓΕΩΡΓΙΟΣ
	ΜΑΪΛΗΣ, ΣΤΕΦΑΝΟΣ		ΝΤΕΛΛΑΣ, ΕΥΑΓΓΕΛΟΣ
	ΜΑΛΑΦΟΥΡΗΣ, ΣΠΥΡΙΔΩΝ		ΞΑΚΟΠΟΥΛΟΥ, ΧΡΥΣΑΝΘΗ
	ΜΑΛΛΙΟΣ, ΓΕΩΡΓΙΟΣ		ΞΑΝΘΟΥ, ΑΙΚΑΤΕΡΙΝΗ
	ΜΑΝΙΑΤΗ, ΑΝΔΡΙΑΝΑ		ΟΙΚΟΝΟΜΑΚΟΣ, ΙΩΑΝΝΗΣ
	ΜΑΝΟΥΣΟΣ, ΑΝΤΩΝΙΟΣ		ΟΜΑΛΙΑΝΑΚΗΣ, ΓΕΩΡΓΙΟΣ
	ΜΑΡΑΓΚΟΥ, ANNA		ΠΑΓΩΝΗ, ΣΤΑΥΡΟΥΛΑ
	ΜΑΡΑΘΑΚΗΣ, ΚΩΝΣΤΑΝΤΙΝΟΣ		ΠΑΛΑΙΟΛΟΓΟΣ, ΦΡΑΓΚΙΣΚΟΣ
	ΜΑΡΓΑΡΙΤΗΣ, ΣΠΥΡΙΔΩΝ		ΠΑΝΑΓΙΩΤΟΥ, ΣΤΥΛΙΑΝΟΣ
	ΜΑΡΚΕΛΟΣ, ΘΕΟΔΟΣΙΟΣ		ΠΑΠΑΔΟΓΙΩΡΓΑΚΗΣ, ΙΩΑΝΝΗΣ
	ΜΑΥΡΕΛΟΣ, ΕΜΜΑΝΟΥΗΛ		ΠΑΠΑΔΟΠΟΥΛΟΥ, ΘΕΩΝΗ
	ΜΑΥΡΟΥΤΣΟΣ, ΙΩΑΝΝΗΣ		ΠΑΠΑΚΩΝΣΤΑΝΤΙΝΟΥ, ΝΙΚΟΛΑΟΣ
	ΜΑΧΑΙΡΙΔΗΣ, ΝΙΚΟΛΑΟΣ		ΠΑΠΑΝΩΤΑΣ, ΓΕΩΡΓΙΟΣ
	ΜΗΝΑΣ, ΣΩΚΡΑΤΗΣ		ΠΑΡΑΒΑΛΟΣ, ΦΑΙΔΩΝΑΣ
	ΜΗΤΣΑΚΟΥ, ΕΛΕΝΗ		ΠΑΡΑΜΕΡΙΤΗΣ, ΓΕΩΡΓΙΟΣ
	ΜΗΤΣΟΥ, ΣΑΠΦΩ		ΠΑΡΔΑΛΗΣ, ΑΡΙΣΤΟΤΕΛΗΣ
	ΜΙΑΤΣΑΚΑΚΗΣ, ΙΩΑΝΝΗΣ		ΠΑΣΧΑΛΑΚΗΣ, ΧΡΗΣΤΟΣ
	ΜΟΣΧΟΣ, ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΣ		ΠΑΤΕΡΑΚΗΣ, ΓΕΩΡΓΙΟΣ
	ΜΟΥΣΤΑΚΑΣ, ΓΡΗΓΟΡΙΟΣ		ΠΑΤΙΛΑΣ, ΚΩΝΣΤΑΝΤΙΝΟΣ
	ΜΟΥΣΤΟΣ, ΜΙΧΑΗΛ		ΠΑΤΡΙΚΗΣ, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΙΟΣ
	ΜΠΑΛΑΤΣΟΥΚΑΣ, ΘΕΟΦΑΝΗΣ		ΠΑΥΛΑΚΗΣ, ΚΩΝΣΤΑΝΤΙΝΟΣ
	ΜΠΑΜΠΑΝΗΣ, ΕΥΑΓΓΕΛΟΣ		ΠΕΠΙΟΣ, ΓΕΩΡΓΙΟΣ
	ΜΠΑΝΟΣ, ΚΩΝΣΤΑΝΤΙΝΟΣ		ΠΕΤΤΑΣ, ΚΩΝΣΤΑΝΤΙΝΟΣ
	ΜΠΑΞΕΒΑΝΑΚΗΣ, ΓΡΗΓΟΡΙΟΣ		ΠΙΠΙΓΚΑΚΗΣ, ΝΙΚΟΛΑΟΣ
	ΜΠΑΡΛΑΣ, ΑΘΑΝΑΣΙΟΣ		ΠΟΛΙΤΙΔΗΣ, ΝΙΚΟΛΑΟΣ
	ΜΠΑΡΟΥΝΗΣ, ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΣ		ΠΟΤΣΗΣ, ΕΥΑΓΓΕΛΟΣ
	ΜΠΑΧΛΙΤΖΑΝΑΚΗΣ, ΜΙΧΑΗΛ		ΠΡΟΒΑΤΑΣ, ΓΕΩΡΓΙΟΣ
	ΜΠΕΖΙΡΓΙΑΝΝΗΣ, ΑΝΤΩΝΙΟΣ		ΡΑΜΙΩΤΗΣ, ΓΕΩΡΓΙΟΣ
	ΜΠΕΘΑΝΗΣ, ΓΕΩΡΓΙΟΣ		ΣΑΡΑΝΤΑΚΟΣ, ΙΩΑΝΝΗΣ
	ΜΠΕΪΝΤΑΡΗΣ, ΙΩΑΝΝΗΣ		ΣΑΡΑΝΤΙΔΗΣ, ΙΩΑΝΝΗΣ
	ΜΠΙΣΜΠΙΡΟΥΛΑΣ, ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΣ		ΣΗΦΑΚΗΣ, ΜΙΧΑΗΛ

Country	Inspectors	Country	Inspectors
	ΣΚΑΛΙΜΗΣ, ΕΥΣΤΑΘΙΟΣ ΣΚΟΥΡΤΑΣ, ΕΥΣΤΡΑΤΙΟΣ ΣΚΥΛΟΔΗΜΟΣ, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΙΟΣ ΣΛΑΝΚΙΔΗΣ, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΙΟΣ ΣΛΙΑΡΑΣ, ΑΡΓΥΡΙΟΣ ΣΠΥΡΙΔΩΝ, ΓΕΩΡΓΙΟΣ ΣΠΥΡΤΟΣ, ΧΡΗΣΤΟΣ ΣΤΑΜΑΤΕΛΑΤΟΣ, ΣΠΥΡΙΔΩΝ ΣΤΑΥΡΙΝΟΥΔΗΣ, ΝΙΚΟΛΑΟΣ ΣΤΑΥΡΟΥΛΑΚΗΣ, ΓΕΩΡΓΙΟΣ ΣΤΕΛΙΑΤΟΣ, ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΣ ΣΤΟΥΠΑΚΗΣ, ΜΑΡΙΟΣ ΣΤΟΥΠΑΚΗΣ, ΜΙΧΑΗΛ ΣΤΟΥΡΝΑΣ, ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΣ ΣΤΡΑΤΗΓΑΚΗΣ, ΔΙΟΝΥΣΙΟΣ-ΓΕΩΡΓΙΟΣ ΣΥΓΚΟΥΝΑΣ, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΙΟΣ ΣΦΑΚΙΑΝΑΚΗΣ, ΓΕΩΡΓΙΟΣ ΣΦΕΝΔΥΛΑΚΗ, ΜΑΡΙΑ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΠΟΥΛΟΥ, ΕΛΕΝΗ ΤΑΡΤΑΝΗΣ, ΕΥΑΓΓΕΛΟΣ ΤΕΡΖΑΚΗ-ΠΑΠΑΔΟΠΟΥΛΟΥΚΩΝΣΤΑΝΤΙΝΑ ΤΕΤΡΑΔΗ, ΓΕΩΡΓΙΑ ΤΖΕΣΟΥΡΗΣ, ΓΕΩΡΓΙΟΣ ΤΖΙΟΛΑΣ, ΙΩΑΝΝΗΣ ΤΡΙΧΑΣ, ΧΡΗΣΤΟΣ ΤΣΑΒΑΛΙΑΣ, ΓΕΩΡΓΙΟΣ ΤΣΑΓΚΑΡΗΣ, ΘΕΟΦΙΛΟΣ ΤΣΑΜΑΔΙΑΣ, ΙΩΑΝΝΗΣ ΤΣΑΜΗΣ, ΧΡΗΣΤΟΣ ΤΣΑΝΔΗΛΑΣ, ΠΑΝΑΓΙΩΤΗΣ ΤΣΑΠΑΤΣΑΡΗΣ, ΝΙΚΟΛΑΟΣ ΤΣΑΧΠΑΖΗΣ, ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΣ ΤΣΕΛΗΣ, ΑΝΔΡΕΑΣ ΤΣΙΜΗΡΙΚΑ, ΑΓΓΕΛΙΚΗ ΤΣΙΟΥΛΚΑΣ, ΓΕΩΡΓΙΟΣ ΤΣΙΤΑΣ, ΚΩΝΣΤΑΝΤΙΝΟΣ ΤΣΟΛΑΚΟΣ, ΠΑΝΑΓΙΩΤΗΣ ΤΣΟΥΜΑΣ, ΣΠΥΡΙΔΩΝ ΤΣΟΥΦΛΙΔΗΣ, ΘΕΟΔΩΡΟΣ ΦΙΛΙΠΠΑ, ΕΥΑΓΓΕΛΙΑ		ΦΛΩΡΑΚΗΣ, ΝΙΚΟΛΑΟΣ ΦΡΑΓΚΟΥΛΗΣ, ΙΩΑΝΝΗΣ ΦΡΑΖΗΣ, ΕΜΜΑΝΟΥΗΛ ΦΡΥΣΟΥΛΗΣ, ΝΙΚΟΛΑΟΣ ΦΩΤΕΙΝΟΣ, ΣΤΑΜΑΤΙΟΣ ΦΩΤΙΑΔΗΣ, ΣΤΕΦΑΝΟΣ ΧΑΒΑΤΖΟΠΟΥΛΟΣ, ΠΑΡΑΣΚΕΥΑΣ-ΜΑΡΙΟΣ ΧΑΡΑΛΑΜΠΑΚΗΣ ΕΥΑΓΓΕΛΟΣ ΧΑΡΑΛΑΜΠΙΔΗΣ, ΑΝΑΣΤΑΣΙΟΣ ΧΑΡΙΤΑΚΗΣ, ΑΝΔΡΕΑΣ ΧΑΡΙΤΑΚΗΣ, ΙΩΑΝΝΗΣ ΧΑΣΑΝΙΔΗΣ, ΓΕΩΡΓΙΟΣ ΧΑΤΖΗΠΑΣΧΑΛΗΣ, ΚΩΝΣΤΑΝΤΙΝΟΣ ΨΑΡΟΓΙΑΝΝΗΣ, ΑΘΑΝΑΣΙΟΣ ΨΑΡΡΑΣ, ΑΓΓΕΛΟΣ ΨΗΛΟΣ, ΚΩΝΣΤΑΝΤΙΝΟΣ
		Spain	Acuña Barros, José Antonio Almagro Carrobles, Jorge Alonso Sánchez, Beatriz Álvarez Gómez, Marco Antonio Amunárriz Emazabel, Sebastián Arteaga Sánchez, Ana Avedillo Contreras, Buenaventura Barandalla Hernando, Eduardo Boy Carmona, Esther Bravo Téllez, Guillermo Calderón Gómez, José Gabriel Carmona Mazaira, Manuel Carro Martínez, Pedro Ceballos Pérez-Canales, Alba Cervantes de la Torre, Andrés Chamizo Catalán, Carlos Cortés Fernández, Natalia Couce Prieto, Carlos Criado Bará, Bernardo De la Rosa Cano, Francisco Javier Del Hierro Suanzes, Javier Elices López, Juan Manuel Fariña Clavero, Irene

Country	Inspectors	Country	Inspectors
	Fernández Costas, Antonio Ferreño Martínez, José Antonio Fontán Aldereguía, Manuel Fontanet Domenech, Felipe García Antoni, Mónica García González, Francisco Javier Genovés Ferriols, José Carlos Gómez Delgado, Raquel Gómez Cayuelas, Carmen González Fernández, Manuel A. González Fernández, Marta Guerrero Claros, María Guisado Sancho, María Jesús Gundín Payero, Laura Iglesias Prada, Juan Antonio Jimenez Álvarez, Ignacio Lado Codesido, Beatriz Lastra Torre, Ruth Lestón Leal, Juan Manuel López González, María Lorenzo Sentis, José Manuel Marra-López Porta, Julio Martínez González, Jesús Martínez Velasco, Carolina Mayoral Vázquez, Fernando Mayoral Vázquez, Gonzalo Medina García, Estebán Méndez-Villamil Mata, María Miranda Almón, Fernando Ochando Ramos, Ana María Orgueira Pérez Vanessa Ortigueira Gil, Adolfo Ossorio González, Carlos Ovejero González, David Pérez González, Virgilio Perujo Dávalos, Florencio Piñón Lourido, Jesús Ponte Fernández, Gerardo Prieto Estévez, Laura Ríos Cidrás, Manuel Ríos Cidrás, Xosé		Rodríguez Moreno, Alberto Rueda Aguirre, Luzdivina Ruiz Gómez, Sonia Rull Del Águila, Laura Saavedra España, Jesús Sáenz Arteché, Idoia Sánchez Sánchez, Esmeralda Santalices López, Marta Santos Barge, Verónica Santos Pinilla, Beatriz Sendra Gamero, M ^a Esther Serrano Sánchez, Daniel Sieira Rodríguez, José Tenorio Rodríguez, José Luis Torre González, Miguel A. Tubío Rodríguez, Xosé Vázquez Pérez Ivan Vicente Castro, José Yeregui Velasco, Pablo Zamora de Pedro, Carlos
		France	Allanic, Gilles Baillet, Bertrand Belz, Jean-Pierre Beyaert, Frédéric Bigot, Jean-Paul Boittelle, Catherine Bon, Philippe Bouniol, Anthony Bourbigot, Jean-Marc Cacitti, Raymond Caillat, Marc Celton Arnaud Ceres, Michel Charbonnier, Alexandre Cluzel, Stéphane Cras, Renaud Crochard, Thierry Croville, Serge Daden, Nicolas Dambron, François Darsu, Philippe

Country	Inspectors	Country	Inspectors
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		Croatia	Aćimov, Dejan Aunedi, Jurica Barbalić, Boris Bartulović, Ivica Bilobrk, Stipe Bratičević, Nino Brllek, Neda Brnadić, Ivica Budimir, Miroslav Dolić, Nedjeljko Dvoraček, Tomislav Ercegović, Marin Franceschi, Jenko Grljušić, Frano Hrženjak, Jurica Hrzić, Ivica Ivković, Hrvoje Jelić, Božidar

Country	Inspectors	Country	Inspectors
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Italy	Abate, Massimiliano Abbate, Marco Affinita, Enrico Albani, Emidio Ambrosio, Salvatore Annicchiarico, Dario Antonioli, Giacomo Apollonio, Cristian		

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	Comuzzi, Alberto		Folliero, Alessandro
	Conte, Fabio		Francolino, Giuseppe
	Conte, Plinio		Fuggetta, Pasquale
	Corallo, Domenico		Gallo, Antonio
	Cormio, Carlo		Gangemi, Roberto Francesco
	Cortese, Raffaele		Genchi, Paolo
	Costanzo, Antonino		Giannone, Giuseppe Claudio
	Criscuolo, Enrico		Giovannone, Vittorio
	Croce, Aldo		Golizia, Pasquale
	Cuciniello, Luigi		Graziani, Walter
	Cuscela, Michele		Greco, Giuseppe
	D'Acunto, Francesco		Guida, Giuseppe
	D'Agostino, Gianluca		Guido, Alessandro
	D'Amato, Fabio		Guzzi, Davide
	Dammico, Luigi		Iemma, Oreste
	D'Arrigo, Antonio		Isaia, Sergio
	De Crescenzo, Salvatore		L'Abbate, Giuseppe
	De Pinto, Giuseppe		La Porta, Santi Alessandro
	De Quarto, Enrico		Lambertucci, Alessandro
	Del Monaco, Ettore		Lanza, Alfredo
	D'Erchia, Alessandro		Leto, Antonio
	De Santis, Antonio		Limetti, Fabio
	Di Benedetto, Luigi		Lo Pinto, Nicola
	Di Domenico, Marco		Loggia, Carlo
	Di Donato, Eliana		Lombardi, Pasquale
	Di Matteo, Michele		Longo, Pierino Paolo
	Di Santo, Giovanni		Luperto, Giuseppe
	Doria, Angelo		Maggio, Giuseppe
	D'Orsi, Francesco Paolo		Magnolo, Lorenzo Giovanni
	Errante, Domenico		Maio, Giuseppe
	Esibini, Daniele		Malaponti, Salvatore Francesco
	Esposito, Francesco		Maresca, Emanuel
	Esposito, Robertino		Mariotti, Massimiliano
	Esposito, Salvatore		Marrello Luigi
	Fanizzi, Tommaso		Martina, Francesco
	Fava, Antonello		Martire, Antonio
	Feroli, Debora		Mastrobattista, Giovanni Eligio
	Ferrara, Manfredo		Matera, Riccardo
	Fiore, Fabrizio		Messina, Gianluca
	Fiorentino, Giovanni		Minò, Alessandro

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	Monaco, Paolo		Ronca, Gianluca
	Morciano, Giuseppe		Rossano, Michele
	Morelli, Alessio		Russo, Aniello
	Morra, Tommaso		Sacco, Giuseppe
	Mostacci, Sergio Massimo		Salce, Paolo
	Mugavero, Amalia		Sarpi, Stefano
	Mugnaini, Dany		Sassanelli, Michele
	Mule, Vincenzo		Scanu, Fabrizio
	Musella, Stefano		Scaramuzzino, Paola
	Nacarò, Amadeo		Schiattino, Andrea
	Nardelli, Giuseppe		Scuccimarri, Gianluca
	Negro, Mirco		Sebastio, Luciano
	Novaro, Giovanni		Siano, Gianluca
	Pagan, Francesco		Signanini, Claudio
	Palombella, Fabio Luigi		Silvia, Salvatore
	Panconi, Federico		Siniscalchi, Francesco
	Pantaleo, Cosimo		Soccorso, Alessandro
	Paoletti, Dario		Solidoro, Sergio Antonio
	Paolillo, Francesco		Spagnuolo, Matteo
	Patalano, Andrea		Stramandino, Rosario
	Pepe, Angelo		Strazzulla, Francesco
	Pino, Filippo		Sufrà, Emanuele
	Pipino, Leonardo		Tersigni, Tonino
	Piroddi, Paola		Tesauro, Antonio
	Pisano, Paolo		Tescione, Francesco
	Piscopello, Luciano		Tesone, Luca
	Pisino, Tommaso		Tordoni, Maurizio
	Poli, Mario		Torrisi, Ivano
	Porru, Massimiliano		Trapani, Salvatore
	Postiglione, Vito		Triolo, Alessandro
	Praticò, Daniele		Troiano, Primiano
	Puca, Michele		Tumbarello, Davide
	Puddinu, Fabrizio		Tumminello, Salvatore
	Puleo, Isidoro		Turiano, Giuseppe
	Quinci, Gianbattista		Uopi, Alessandro
	Rallo, Tommaso		Vangelo, Pietro
	Randis, Orazio Roberto		Varone, Stefano
	Ravanelli, Marco		Vellucci, Alfredo
	Restuccia, Marco		Verde, Maurizio
	Romanazzi, Francesco		Vero, Pietro
	Romanazzi, Valentina		Virdis, Antonio

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	Vitali, Daniele Zaccaro, Giuseppe Saverio Zippo, Luigi		Putniņš, Raitis Raginskis, Jānis Sīpola, Zane Smane Jolanta Štraubis, Valērijs Šuīdeikis, Aigars Tīģeris, Ģirts Vārsbergs, Janis Veide, Andris Veinbergs, Miks Ziemelis, Elvijs
Cyprus	Apostolou, Antri Avgousti, Antonis Christodoulou, Lakis Christoforou, Christiana Christou, Nikoletta Flori, Panayiota Fylaktou, Anthi Georgiou, Markella Heracleous, Andri Ioannou, Georgios Ioannou, Theodosios Karayiannis, Christos Konnaris, Kostas Korovesis, Christos Kyriacou, Kyriacos Kyriacou, Yiannos Manitara, Yiannis Michael, Michael Nicolaou Nicolas Panagopoulos Argyris Pavlou George Prodromou, Pantelis Savvides, Andreas	Lithuania	Balnis, Algirdas Dambrauskis, Tomas Giedrius, Vaitkus Jonaitis, Arūnas Kairytė, Lina Kazlauskas, Tomas Lendzbergas, Erlandas Vitalij, Zartun
		Luxembourg	n/a
		Hungary	n/a
		Malta	Abela, Claire Attard, Glen Attard, Godwin Attard, Omar Azzopardi, Joseph Baldacchino, Duncan Balzan, Gilbert Borg, Benjamin Borg, Jonathan Borg, Robert Bugeja, Stephanie Cachia, Pierre Calleja, Martin Camilleri, Aldo Camilleri, Christopher Carabott, Paul Caruana, Gary Cassar, Gaetano Cassar Jonathan
Latvia	Bizjuks, Maksims Brants, Jānis Brente, Elmārs Gronska, Ieva Gudovannijs, Vsevolods Holštroms, Artūrs Ivanovs, Kaspars Jaunzems, Aldis Junkurs, Andris Kalējs, Rūdolfs Kalniņa, Ingūna Kaptelija, Liene Naumova, Daina Priediens, Ainars		

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		Austria	n/a
		Poland	Augustynowicz, Mariusz Bartczak, Tomasz Belej, Konrad Chrostowski, Pawel Dębski, Jarosław Domachowski, Marian Górski, Marcin Jeziorny, Przemysław Józwiak, Marek Kasperek, Stanisław Kołodziejczak, Michał
Netherlands	Bastinaan, Robert W. Beij, Willem H. Boone, Jan Cees de Boer, Meindert de Mol, Gert		

Country	Inspectors	Country	Inspectors
	Konefał, Szymon Konkel, Adam Korthals, Jakub Kościelny, Jarosław Kowalska, Justyna Kozłowski, Piotr Kucharski, Tadeusz Kunachowicz, Tomasz Letki, Paweł Lisiak, Agnieszka Litwin, Ireneusz Łukaszewicz, Paweł Łuczkiwicz, Tomasz Maciejewski, Maciej Mystek, Marcin Niewiadomski, Piotr Nowak, Włodzimierz Pankowski, Piotr Patyk, Konrad Prażanowski, Krystian Sikora, Marek Simlat, Tomasz Skibior, Sławomir Słowski, Roman Smolarski, Łukasz Sokołowski, Paweł Stankiewicz, Marcin Szumicki, Tomasz Tomaszewski, Tomasz Trzepacz, Michał Wereszczyński, Leszek Wiliński, Adam Zacharzewski, Dawid Zięba, Marcin		Fonseca, Álvaro Matos, André Moura, Nuno Pedroso, Rui Quintans, Miguel Silva, António Miguel
		Romania	Birsan, Marilena Bucatos, Radu Chiriac, Marian Chiriazic, Constantin Conțolencu, Radu Costianu, Ion Crețeanu, Mihaela Dinu, Lucian Epure, Ruxandra Ianuris, Mihail Ionașcu, Neculai Larie, Gabriel Nicolae, Marius Liviu Novac, Vasile Orac, Otilia Popescu, Stere Rusu, Laurențiu Serștiuc, Mihai Dorin Țăranu, Sorin Vasile, Eduard
		Slovenia	Smoje, Robert Smoje, Vinko
		Slovakia	n/a
		Finland	Aheristo, Marko Aho, Jere-Joonas Arvilommi, Markku Grönfors, Niko Heickell, Carl-Arthur Heiskala, Matti Hiltunen, Juha Hägerström, Matti Ikola, Jussi Johansson, Esko Kaasinen, Harry
Portugal	Albuquerque, José Brabo, Rui Cabeçadas, Paula Carvalho, Ricardo Diogo, João Escudeiro, João Ferreira, Carlos		

Country	Inspectors	Country	Inspectors
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	Kontto, Tommi		Ääri, Mikko
	Koskinen, Aki	Sweden	Åberg, Christian
	Lejonqvist, Mika		Ahnlund, Jenny
	Leppikorpi, Markus		Almström, Petter
	Leppäkorpi, Juho		Andersson, Karin
	Linder, Jukka		Andersson, Per-Olof
	Luukkonen, Tuomas		Andersson, Per-Olof Vidar
	Lähde, Jukka		Andersson, Roger
	Mattila, Vesa-Pekka		Antonsson, Jan-Eric
	Niemelä, Teemu		Bäckman, Johan
	Niittylä, Pekka		Baltzer, Martin
	Normia, Pertti		Bergman, Daniel
	Nousiainen, Kyösti		Bjerner, Martin
	Nousiainen, Markku		Borg, Calle
	Nurminen, Joona		Bryngelsson, Tomas
	Purhonen, Jere		Brännström, Lennart
	Puustinen, Ville		Cannehag, Niclas
	Pyykönen, Pekka		Cardell, Christina
	Päkki, Sebastian		Carlsson, Christian
	Rautavirta, Miikka		Englund, Raymond
	Romanov, Sami		Erlandsson, Björn
	Saarilehto, Tuomas		Falk, David
	Sahla, Ilkka		Frejd, Maud
	Salmela, Janne		Fristedt, David
	Salmi, Veera		Gynäs, Mattias
	Salovaara, Tuomas		Göransson, Roger
	Savola, Petri		Hagberg, Elice
	Sjöberg, Joni		Hansson, Erling
	Sundqvist, Lars		Hartman Bergqvist, Désirée
	Suominen, Ari		Havh, Johan
	Suominen, Paavo		Hedman, Elin
	Taattola, Olli		Hellberg, Stefan
	Tammisto, Tuomas		Hellqvist, Johan
	Tervakangas, Ville		Holmer, Johanna
	Träskelin, Otto		Hortlund, David
	Uitti, Mika		Höglund, Jan
	Ulenius, Niklas		Jakobsson, Magnus
	Vanninen, Vesa		Jansson, Anders
	Välimäki, Juha		Jeppsson, Tobias
	Väänänen, Timo		Johansson, Daniel

Country	Inspectors	Country	Inspectors
	Johansson, Klas		Rase, Dennis
	Johansson, Thomas		Rendahl, Malin
	Joxelius, Paul		Reuterljung, Thomas
	Karlsson, Kent		Rinaldo, Joakim
	Kempe, Clas		Rönblom, Agneta
	Kjällgren, Curt		Sjodin, Ronny
	Koivula, Mikael		Skölderud, Svante
	Kurtsson, Morgan		Snäckerström, Leif
	Laine, Sirpa		Stålnacke, Erik
	Larsson, Mats		Strandberg, Magnus
	Lilja, Filip		Stührenberg, Björn
	Lindström, Jakob		Sundberg, Andreas
	Lindved, Martin		Sundberg, Patrick
	Lundberg, Johan		Svärd, Lars-Erik
	Lundh, Emelie		Svensson, Rutger
	Lundin, Stig		Svensson, Tony
	Lundkvist, Mats		Timan, Hans
	Lundqvist, Annica		Toresson, Martin
	Malmström, John		Turesson, Andreas
	Martini, Martin		Uppman, Kerstin
	Mattson, Olof		Werner, Lars
	Montan, Anders		Westerlund, Emma
	Mukkavaara, Henrik		Wilson, Pierre
	Nihlén, Linus		Österlund, Erik
	Nilsson, Pierre	United Kingdom	Adamson, Gary
	Nilsson, Stefan		Alexander, Stephen
	Nord, Iza		Alston, Colin
	Nyberg, Linda		Anderson, Reid
	Näsman, Lars		Arris, Martin
	Olson, Magnus		Ashby, Peter
	Olsson, Kenneth		Bailey Roberta
	Olsson, Lars		Baker, Edward
	Penson, Lena		Barclay, Michael
	Persson, Göran		Barfoot, LTL Cdr Peter
	Persson, Mats		Barrow, Charlie
	Peterson, Jan		Bell, Stuart
	Pettersson, Joel		Bennett, Neil
	Pettersson, Johan		Billson, Carol
	Philipsson, Gunnar		Bland, Darren
	Piltonen, Janne		Bourne, Adam
	Podsedkowski, Zenek		Bowers, Claire

Country	Inspectors	Country	Inspectors
	Boyce, Sean		Fordham, Philip
	Broad, James		Ford-Keyte, Graham
	Brough, Derek		Foster, Pam
	Brown, Katie		Foy, Jacqueline
	Bruce, John		Fraser, Uilleam
	Bugg, Jennifer		Frew, Clare
	Caldwell, Mark		Fullerton, Gareth
	Campbell, Jonathan		Furniss, Sam
	Campbell, Murray		Gibson, Philip
	Clark, Craig		Gooding, Colin
	Cook, David		Goodwin, Aaron
	Corner, Nigel		Gough, Callum
	Craig, Ian		Graham, Chris
	Craig, Stephen		Grant, Leigh
	Critchlow, Amy		Gray, Neil
	Croucher, Tim		Gray, Patrick
	Crowe, Michael		Gregor, Stuart
	Cunningham, George		Griffin, Stuart
	Davis, Danielle		Gwillam, SLt Ben
	Dawkins, Matthew		Hamilton, Ian
	Dawson, Liam		Harris, William
	Deadman, Ross		Harsent, SLt Paul
	Devine, Warren		Hay, David
	Dewing, Will		Hay, John
	Dixon-Lack, Emma		Hazeldine, Oliver
	Douglas, Sean		Henning, Alan
	Draper, Peter		Hepburn, Ian
	Dunkerely, Sabrina		Hepples, Stephen
	Eccles, David		Higgins, Frank
	Ellison, Peter		Higby, Louisa
	Elson, Carley		Hill, Julie
	Evans, David		Hill, Katie
	Faulds, Mike		Holbrook, Joanna
	Fenwick, Peter		Howarth, Dan
	Ferguson, Adam		Hudson, John
	Ferguson, Simon		Hugues, Gary
	Ferrari, Richard		Hughes, Greta
	Finnie, Andrew		Imrie, Peter
	Fitzpatrick, DeeAnn		Irish, Rachel
	Fletcher, Norman		Irwin, Gerry
	Flint, Toby		John, Barrie

Country	Inspectors	Country	Inspectors
	Johnson, Matthew		McHardy, Alex
	Johnson, Paul		McKay, Andrew
	Johnston, Steve		McKenzie, Gregor
	Johnston, Isobel		McKeown, Nick
	Johnstone, Ann		McMillan, Robert
	Jones, Carl		McQuillan, David
	Kelly, Kevin		Merrilees, Kenny
	Kemp, Gareth		Milligan, David
	Kozlowski, Stephen		Mills, John
	Laird, Iain		Mitchell, Hugh
	Lane, Emma		Mitchell, John
	Lardeur, Beth		Moar, Laurence
	Law, Garry		Moloughney, Bernie
	Legge, James		Morris, Chris
	Lindsay, Andrew		Morrison, Donald
	Lister, Jane		Muir, James
	Livingston, Andrew		Mustard, Emma
	Lockwood, Mark		Mynard, Nick
	Lowry, Thomas		Neilson, SLt Robert
	Lucas, David		Nelson, Paul
	MacEachan, Iain		Newell, Philip
	MacGregor, Duncan		Newlands, Andrew
	MacIver, Roderick		Newlyn, Lindsley
	MacKay, Janice		O'Regan, Kyle
	MacLean, Paula		Owen, Gary
	MacLean, Robin		Page, Chris
	Magill, SLt Michael		Parr, Jonathan
	Marshall, Phil		Pateman, Jason
	Martin David		Paterson, Craig
	Mason, Liam		Perry, Andrew
	Mason, Rachel		Phillips, Michael
	Mason, Roger		Pole Mark
	Matheson, Louise		Poulding, Daniel
	Mayger, LTL Martyn		Poulson, LTL Chris
	McBain, Billy		Pringle, Geoff
	McCaughan, Mark		Quinn, Barry
	McComiskey, Stephen		Raine, Katherine
	McCowan, Alisdair		Ray, Daniel
	McCrindle, John		Reeves, Adam
	McCubbin, Stuart		Reid, Ian
	McCusker, Simon		Reid, Peter

Country	Inspectors	Country	Inspectors
	Rendall, Colin		Watson, Stacey
	Rhodes, Glen		Watt, Barbara
	Richardson, David		Watt, James
	Richens, Scott		Wellum, Neil
	Riley, Joanne		Wensley, Phil
	Roberts, Joel		Weychan, Paul
	Roberts, Julian		Whelton, Karen
	Robertson, Tom		Whitby, Phil
	Robinson, Neil		Wilkinson, Dave
	Rylah, Joshua		Williams, Carolyn
	Scarrf, David		Williams, Justin
	Sharp, Chris		Wilson, Tom
	Sheperd, Ashley		Windebank, James
	Shepley, Ben		Wood, Ben
	Skillen, Damien		Worsnop, Mark
	Smith, David		Wright, Nicholas
	Smith, Barry		Young, Ally
	Smith, Don		Young, James
	Smith, Matthew		Yuille, Derek
	Smith, Pam		Zalewski, Alex
	Sooben, Jeremy	European Commission	Aláez Pons, Ester
	Spencer, James		Casier, Maarten
	Steele, Gordon		Griffin Robert
	Stipetic, John		Hederman, John
	Strang, Nicol		Janakakis, Marta
	Stray, Sloyan		Janiak, Katarzyna
	Styles, Mario		Jury, Justine
	Sutton, Andrew		Kelterbaum, Richard
	Taylor, Mark		Lansley, Jon
	Templeton, John		Libioulle, Jean-Marc
	Thain, Marc		Linkute, Ula
	Thompson, Dan		Markovic, Laurent
	Thompson, Gerald		Mitrakis, Nikolaos
	Thomson, Dave		Martins E Amorim, Sergio Luis
	Turnbull, James		Nordstrom Saba
	Turner, Alun		Peyronnet, Arnaud
	Turner, Patrick		Rodriguez Alfaro, Sebastian
	Tyack, Paul		Scalco, Silvia
	Wardle, Daniel		Schutyser Frederik
	Ward, Daniel		Serna, Matthieu
	Ward, Mark		Skountis Vasileios

Country	Inspectors
	Skrey, Hans Spezzani, Aronne Stulgis, Maris Van den Bossche, Koen Verborgh, Jacques Wolff, Gunnar
European Fisheries Control Agency	Allen, Patrick Cederrand, Stephen Chapel, Vincent De Almeida Pires, Maria Teresa Del Hierro, Belén Del Zompo, Michele

Country	Inspectors
	Dias Garçao, José Fulton, Grant Lesueur, Sylvain Mueller, Wolfgang Papaioannou, Themis Pinto, Pedro Quelch, Glenn Roobrouck, Christ Sokolowski, Pawel Sorensen, Svend Spaniol, Petra Stewart, William Tahon, Sven

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING DECISION (EU) 2016/707**of 10 May 2016****on the approval pursuant to Article 19 of Regulation (EC) No 1008/2008 of modified traffic distribution rules for the airports Paris Charles-de-Gaulle, Paris Orly, and Paris Le Bourget***(notified under document C(2016) 2635)***(Only the French text is authentic)**

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union,

Having regard to Regulation (EC) No 1008/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 September 2008 on common rules for the operation of air services in the Community ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 19(3) thereof,

Whereas:

1. PROCEDURE

- (1) By letter of 28 September 2015 the French authorities informed the Commission, pursuant to Article 19(3) of Regulation (EC) No 1008/2008, of a project to amend the rules currently set out in Decree of 15 November 1994 on the distribution of intra-Community air traffic within the Paris airport system (hereinafter the 'intended amendments') ⁽²⁾. By letter of 10 November 2015 the Commission requested additional information to which the French authorities replied by letter dated 30 November 2015.
- (2) The Commission published a summary of the intended amendments in the *Official Journal of the European Union* on 2 December 2015 and invited interested parties to submit comments ⁽³⁾.

2. BACKGROUND AND DESCRIPTION OF THE MEASURE**2.1. THE DECREE OF 15 NOVEMBER 1994**

- (3) The city of Paris is served by the airports Charles-de-Gaulle, Orly, and Le Bourget, for which traffic distribution is regulated collectively by the Decree of 15 November 1994.
- (4) In response to a complaint the Commission, by Commission Decision 95/259/EC ⁽⁴⁾, declared the traffic distribution rules for the Paris airport system set out in the French Decree of 15 November 1994 as compatible with Council Regulation (EEC) No 2408/92 ⁽⁵⁾. This regulation has since been repealed and replaced by Regulation (EC) No 1008/2008. The Commission's decision was conditional on the Decree being amended as indicated in the decision. The French authorities complied with the requirement through an amendment to the Decree on 1 March 1996.
- (5) The Decree of 15 November 1994 as amended (hereinafter the '1994 Decree') applies only to intra-EEA traffic. It provides that non-scheduled air services to and from EEA airports provided with an aircraft having a capacity of 25 seats or less, for which the seats are not marketed individually to the public, either directly by the carrier or

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 293, 31.10.2008, p. 3.

⁽²⁾ The intention is to bring about the relevant changes by way of a new decree, replacing the 1994 decree.

⁽³⁾ OJ C 400, 2.12.2015, p. 4.

⁽⁴⁾ Commission Decision 95/259/EC of 14 March 1995 on a procedure relating to the application of Council Regulation (EEC) No 2408/92 (Case VII/AMA/9/94 — French traffic distribution rules for the airport system of Paris) (OJ L 162, 13.7.1995, p. 25).

⁽⁵⁾ Council Regulation (EEC) No 2408/92 of 23 July 1992 on access for Community air carriers to intra-Community air routes (OJ L 240, 24.8.1992, p. 8), repealed by Article 27 of Regulation (EC) No 1008/2008 (recast).

indirectly, must operate from/to Le Bourget. All other intra-EEA traffic may be operated from/to Charles-de-Gaulle and Orly airports. Access to Orly is restricted to four daily frequencies on routes between Orly and other EEA airports during certain times of the day. During peak hours the restriction at Orly does not apply, if services are provided with aircraft of a certain minimum size.

2.2. THE INTENDED AMENDMENTS AND UNDERLYING CONSIDERATIONS

- (6) The intended amendments to the existing traffic distribution rules for airports serving Paris remove existing restrictions applied to Orly airport, in terms of daily frequencies, depending also on aircraft size at Orly airport, currently enshrined in Articles 4 and 5 of the 1994 Decree, quoted in full in Section I of Decision 95/259/EC.
- (7) These restrictions imposed specifically at Orly were aimed at optimising limited capacity at the airport and preventing air carriers from operating more than four frequencies per carrier on a given route, thereby encouraging the use of slots for different destinations. The restrictions also had the effect of optimising the use of scarce slots by preventing the use of aircraft below a certain threshold size on routes which had enough passenger traffic justifying the use of larger aircraft, merely in order to fulfil slot use requirements. The size thresholds were set according to the amount of passenger traffic on a given route.
- (8) According to the French authorities, those particular restrictions are no longer necessary. The French authorities seem to be satisfied with the current situation of slot usage at Orly, as they have stated that slot use has been naturally optimized since the introduction of the 1994 Decree. Since all slots at Orly are currently being used, the possibility for other services to acquire slots at the airport is very limited. Operators now also use larger aircraft in order to maximise capacity and therefore optimise slot usage in their own interest in ways that also benefit the optimal use of capacity at Orly airport.
- (9) Concerning the remaining provisions of the 1994 Decree the intended amendments also extend the application of the traffic distribution rules, currently applicable to intra-EEA services only, also to extra-EEA services as explained in the two following paragraphs.
- (10) Le Bourget only receives non-scheduled services provided by aircraft having a capacity of 25 seats or less for which the seats are not marketed individually to the public. The effect of the intended amendments will be that extra-EEA traffic on scheduled services, services provided on aircraft with 25 seats or more, and in case the seats are marketed individually to the public, directly by the carrier or indirectly will be excluded from Le Bourget. The upper limit of seats is subject to possible derogations by the competent minister, in duly justified cases. At present, these restrictions are applicable exclusively to intra-EEA-services.
- (11) All other services are directed to Orly and Charles-de-Gaulle. The intended amendments have the effect of restricting extra-EEA traffic on non-scheduled services provided by aircraft with 25 seats or less, unless the seats are marketed individually to the public or, subject to prior authorisation, unless the aircraft in question carries connecting passengers. This corresponds to the existing restrictions for intra-EEA services ⁽¹⁾.
- (12) The French authorities foresee the following impact on the traffic distribution as it is at the moment ⁽²⁾:
 - Regarding intra-EEA traffic the rules remain essentially the same and there is no real impact.
 - The rules will introduce a prohibition on scheduled extra-EEA services at Le Bourget, however no such services are operated at Le Bourget at the moment anyway.
 - The rules will also introduce a prohibition of non-scheduled extra-EEA flights on large aircraft at Le Bourget, however the current number of those services is small (130 flights out of 54 000 in 2014).

⁽¹⁾ Under the current rules, applicable to intra-EEA-services only, the more favourable treatment of connecting flights is not automatic, as a default position, but may be granted by way of derogation.

⁽²⁾ Explained in a letter from the French authorities from 30 November 2015.

- Non-scheduled extra-EEA services provided by aircraft having a capacity of 25 seats or less for which the seats are not marketed individually to the public will be prohibited at Orly and Charles-de-Gaulle. However due to the limited availability of slots there is currently only a very limited number of non-scheduled services provided by aircraft having a capacity of 25 seats or less at Orly airport. As regards Charles-de-Gaulle, operators of non-scheduled services provided by aircraft having a capacity of 25 seats or less today already prefer Le Bourget because of its proximity to the city and its classification as a business aviation airport.
- (13) The French authorities explained that the current restrictions imposed by the 1994 Decree insofar as it concerned aircraft with 25 seats or less for which the seats were not marketed to the public (Article 6 of the Decree) were justified by the need to optimise the use of limited capacity at Charles-de-Gaulle and Orly. According to the French authorities, in order to achieve this optimisation it was necessary to ensure a homogenisation of aircraft type, which allows for regular flight movements at identical distances of time and space between movements. Smaller, and thus potentially slower, aircraft disrupt the regular sequence, as small aircraft require more space and time between flight movements. Therefore, these non-scheduled services provided on aircraft having a capacity of 25 seats or less, for which the seats are not marketed individually to the public, are directed to Le Bourget, in order to not disrupt the regular sequence.
- (14) Non-scheduled services provided on aircraft having a capacity of 25 seats or less for which the seats are marketed to the public, on the other hand, must operate to/from Orly and Charles-de-Gaulle. According to the French authorities this is due to the fact that Le Bourget, for reasons explained in the next paragraph, does not accept any service marketed to the public. However, due to the fact that these services are limited and subject to finding an available ad hoc slot at Orly and Charles-de-Gaulle they are not considered disruptive in these airports.
- (15) Concerning the air traffic accepted at Le Bourget, the French authorities stated that a choice has been made to reserve the airport for business and general aviation and as a show room for certain international air and space events. The airport infrastructure is adapted to this end, and therefore directing any commercial services, scheduled services or any non-scheduled services on large aircraft to Le Bourget would require prior investment in order to adapt the infrastructure to those types of services. In addition, scheduled services and services on large aircraft would have environmental impacts on the residents.
- (16) According to the French authorities, the abovementioned considerations, relevant to each of the airports concerned, also pertain to traffic to and from non-EEA countries. Since such traffic has been widely liberalised on the basis of new air services agreements, it has witnessed a considerable increase since the entry into application of the 1994 Decree. Hence, the French authorities state that it is necessary to apply the restrictions referred to above to all traffic.

2.3. CONSULTATION CONDUCTED BY THE FRENCH AUTHORITIES

- (17) The French authorities conducted a consultation process prior to the notification of the intended amendments to the Commission ⁽¹⁾:
- a notice of new draft rules was published on 19 May 2015 on the public consultations website of the Ministry for Ecology, Sustainable Development and Energy,
- an alert about the intention to modify the existing traffic distribution rules for the Paris airport system was published in the Official Journal of the French Republic of 21 May 2015 with a link to the draft text,
- the period for public consultation ended 21 July 2015.
- (18) Prior to the public consultation the French authorities had orally consulted the air transport associations FNAM (Fédération Nationale de l'Aviation Marchande), SCARA (Syndicat des Compagnies Aériennes Autonomes) and EBAA (European Business Aviation Association), which expressed their support to the modifications, having regard in particular to the intended consistency of the treatment of intra- and extra-EEA services.

⁽¹⁾ Detailed in a letter from the French authorities from 30 November 2015.

- (19) The French authorities received submissions from three interested parties, which were taken into account in the draft text.
- (20) The initial draft rules included a provision to allow non-scheduled services provided on aircraft having a capacity of 25 seats or less to operate to/from Orly and Charles-de-Gaulle where these flights carry connecting passengers without the need to obtain a prior derogation. This provision was rejected by *aéroports de Paris* (ADP), and subsequently excluded from the draft text. It was considered that permitting blanket access of these flights to Charles-de-Gaulle and Orly airports could have a detrimental effect on the scheduled traffic at those airports.

3. CONSULTATION CONDUCTED BY THE COMMISSION

- (21) In response to the publication of a summary of the intended amendments in the *Official Journal of the European Union*, the Commission received comments from one interested party.
- (22) The interested party argued that the restriction on the type of services that may operate to/from Le Bourget is excessive and contrary to the interests of consumers, the region and the airport. Further, the party pointed out that no study was carried out to assess the economic impact and the effect on air traffic of the intended amendments, as compared to the existing traffic distribution rules.
- (23) The party claimed that the distinction based on scheduled or non-scheduled services and the size of the aircraft is arbitrary and unjustified. The party suggested that the new rules could be interpreted as turning air traffic away from Le Bourget where the terminal services are managed by seven independent operators, and pushing it towards Charles-de-Gaulle and Orly airports where the terminals are operated by a monopoly.
- (24) Lastly, the party stated that the consultation process was discriminatory. It claimed that unlike other stakeholders, the party was not invited to meetings where the intended amendments were discussed and assessed. It therefore was only able to make a written contribution.

4. THE TERMS OF ARTICLE 19 OF REGULATION (EC) No 1008/2008

- (25) Article 19(2) of the Regulation (EC) No 1008/2008 provides that a Member State, after consultation with interested parties, may regulate, without discrimination among destinations inside the Community and on grounds of nationality or identity of air carriers, the distribution of air traffic between airports satisfying the following conditions:
 - (a) the airports serve the same city or conurbation;
 - (b) the airports are served by adequate transport infrastructure providing, to the extent possible, a direct connection making it possible to arrive at the airport within 90 minutes including, where necessary on a cross-border basis;
 - (c) the airports are linked to one another and to the city or conurbation they serve by frequent, reliable and efficient public transport services; and
 - (d) the airports offer necessary services to air carriers, and do not unduly prejudice their commercial opportunities.
- (26) Further, the distribution of air traffic between the airports concerned shall respect the principles of proportionality and transparency, and shall be based on objective criteria.

- (27) Article 19(3) of the Regulation (EC) No 1008/2008 provides that a Member State concerned shall inform the Commission of its intention to regulate the distribution of air traffic or to change an existing traffic distribution rule. It also provides that the Commission shall examine the application of Article 19(2) and, within 6 months of receipt of the information from the Member State, and after having asked the Committee set up in Article 25 of Regulation (EC) No 1008/2008 for opinion shall decide whether the Member State may apply the measures. It adds that the Commission shall publish its decision in the *Official Journal of the European Union* and that the measures shall not be applied before the publication of the Commission's approval.

5. ASSESSMENT

- (28) The amendments modify the rules regarding traffic distribution for the airports serving Paris by extending the scope of application of the existing rules to extra-EEA services, which has the effect of restricting access of certain types of services to/from each of the airports.
- (29) This constitutes a change to an existing traffic distribution rule within the meaning of Article 19(3) of Regulation (EC) No 1008/2008. According to its terms, this provision is not limited to traffic within the EU or (in view of incorporation of the Regulation into the EEA Agreement) within the EEA. Moreover, under a number of agreements with certain third countries which are currently applied, such as those with the Swiss Confederation or the United States of America, Union air carriers and air carriers from those third countries are entitled to provide services between any point in the Union and the territory of the third country concerned. Lastly, carriers of any given Member State having a secondary establishment in another Member State are entitled to benefit without discrimination from rights flowing from bilateral agreements concluded by the latter Member State, in accordance with the Court's jurisprudence ⁽¹⁾.
- (30) Another change to an existing traffic distribution rule, within the meaning of Article 19(3) of Regulation (EC) No 1008/2008, resides in the fact that certain restrictions regarding the Orly airport are lifted, as explained in recital 11 above.

5.1. CONSULTATION

- (31) The Commission notes that the French authorities conducted an official public consultation by notice of 19 May 2015 to which any interested party was invited to reply. The Commission has no indications that the replies were not taken into consideration by the French authorities. On the contrary, it observes that the draft rules were changed following the consultation. Therefore, the Commission considers that interested parties were adequately consulted as required by Article 19(2) of Regulation (EC) No 1008/2008.

5.2. COMPLIANCE OF THE THREE AIRPORTS IN QUESTION WITH THE CRITERIA SET OUT IN ARTICLE 19(2), FIRST SUBPARAGRAPH, OF REGULATION (EC) No 1008/2008

- (32) The Commission is satisfied that the three airports in question, Orly, Charles-de-Gaulle and Le Bourget satisfy the requirements of Article 19(2).
- (33) The airports serve the conurbation of Paris, they are accessible through adequate road transport infrastructure as well as public transportation within 35 minutes to about an hour, the airports are linked to one another and the city of Paris by frequent and reliable public transportation, and the airports offer necessary services to air carriers, namely air traffic control, ground-handling and the processing of passengers.

5.3. NON-DISCRIMINATION

- (34) The rules as amended would not display any discrimination among destinations inside the Union, nor on grounds of nationality or identity of air carriers.

⁽¹⁾ Case C-467/98, *Commission v Denmark*, paragraphs 122 et seq.

- (35) Hence, the amendments comply with the criteria of non-discrimination set out in Article 19(2).

5.4. JUSTIFICATION AND PROPORTIONALITY

- (36) The abolition of the limitations regarding Orly simply undoes existing restrictions, without creating any new ones. The restrictions were introduced in order to encourage the use of slots for different destinations and to prevent carriers from using aircraft below a certain size threshold on routes with large amounts of passenger traffic, just to satisfy slot use requirements. However, given the circumstances described in recital 8 above, the rules have become unnecessary.
- (37) In regard to the other effects of the intended amendments, the new restrictions created are the following:
- at Orly and Charles-de-Gaulle, non-scheduled, extra-EEA services provided on small aircraft, for which the seats are not marketed individually to the public, will be prohibited,
 - at Le Bourget, scheduled extra-EEA flights and extra-EEA flights provided on large aircraft will be prohibited.
- (38) The interested party states that the restrictions are excessive. The Commission does not agree. The traffic distribution rules serve two purposes:
- On the one hand the intention is to optimise the use of limited airport capacity at Orly and Charles-de-Gaulle. Therefore non-scheduled services provided on aircraft having a capacity of 25 seats or less where the seats are not individually marketed to the public are directed to Le Bourget in order not to disrupt the regular traffic sequence at Orly and Charles-de-Gaulle.
 - On the other hand the intention is to confine traffic to and from Le Bourget to non-scheduled services provided on aircraft having a capacity of 25 seats or less for which the seats are not individually marketed to the public, since accommodating other types of services would require prior investments in order to adapt the airport's infrastructure.
- (39) Therefore, the distinctions envisaged by the French Authorities, based on types of services (their scheduled or non-scheduled character, as well as the way in which seats are marketed) and size of aircraft, appear capable of achieving the objectives pursued.
- (40) Likewise, the measure does not appear to go beyond what is necessary to achieve those objectives.
- (41) To the extent that certain extra-EEA services are intended to be reserved to Charles-de-Gaulle and Orly airports, nothing suggests that the objective has been to procure advantages to the company operating those airports (ADP), rather than to achieve the abovementioned optimisation. In this context the Commission also observes that the French authorities initially intended to give small aircraft carrying connecting passengers general access to Orly airport, a solution which ADP itself contested.
- (42) The Commission thus considers that the intended amendments are objectively justified and proportionate.

5.5. OBJECTIVE CRITERIA

- (43) The intended amendments are based on objective criteria (size and type of service, as explained above) and necessary in order to pursue the abovementioned aims of the traffic distribution rules.

5.6. TRANSPARENCY

- (44) Lastly, the intended amendments will be published, as are the rules currently applicable, and will thus be transparent.

6. CONCLUSION

- (45) In conclusion, the Commission considers that the intended amendment to the traffic distribution rules as set out in Decree of 15 November 1994 on the distribution of intra-Community air traffic within the Paris airport system, are compatible with the requirements in Article 19 of Regulation (EC) No 1008/2008.
- (46) The measures provided for in this Decision are in accordance with the opinion of the Advisory Committee referred to in Article 25 of the Regulation,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

The intended amendment to the traffic distribution rules set out in the Decree of 15 November 1994 'on the distribution of intra-Community air traffic within the Paris airport system', notified to the Commission on 28 September 2015, is hereby approved.

Article 2

This Decision is addressed to the Republic of France.

Done at Brussels, 10 May 2016.

For the Commission
Violeta BULC
Member of the Commission

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING DECISION (EU) 2016/708**of 11 May 2016****on the compliance of the ‘Austrian Agricultural Certification Scheme’ with the conditions set out in Directives 98/70/EC and 2009/28/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council**

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union,

Having regard to Directive 98/70/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 October 1998 relating to the quality of petrol and diesel fuels and amending Council Directive 93/12/EEC ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 7c(6) thereof,

Having regard to Directive 2009/28/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 April 2009 on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources and amending and subsequently repealing Directives 2001/77/EC and 2003/30/EC ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 18(6) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Directives 98/70/EC and 2009/28/EC lay down, inter alia, sustainability criteria for biofuels and bioliquids. Provisions of Articles 7b, 7c and Annex IV of Directive 98/70/EC are similar to provisions of Articles 17, 18 and Annex V of Directive 2009/28/EC.
- (2) Where biofuels and bioliquids are to be taken into account for the purposes referred to in Article 7a of Directive 98/70/EC and Article 17(1)(a), (b) and (c) of Directive 2009/28/EC, Member States must require economic operators to show the compliance of biofuels and bioliquids with the sustainability criteria set out in, respectively, Article 7b(2) to (5) of Directive 98/70/EC and Article 17(2) to (5) of Directive 2009/28/EC. To this end, economic operators may provide proof or data obtained in accordance with, inter alia, a voluntary national or international scheme, or a national scheme.
- (3) A Member State may notify its national scheme to the Commission. Where the Commission decides that such a notified national scheme complies with the conditions set out in Directives 98/70/EC and 2009/28/EC, schemes established in accordance with Article 7c of Directive 98/70/EC and Article 18 of Directive 2009/28/EC may not refuse mutual recognition with that Member State's scheme, as regards the verification of compliance with the sustainability criteria set out in Article 7b(2) to (5) of Directive 98/70/EC and Article 17(2) to (5) of Directive 2009/28/EC.
- (4) On 29 September 2015, Austria notified its national scheme (the ‘Austrian Agricultural Certification Scheme’) to the Commission. The scheme covers agricultural feedstocks and vegetable oils and is applied up to the initial processing of these feedstocks. The Commission assessed the compliance of the Austrian Agricultural Certification Scheme with the conditions set out in Directive 98/70/EC and Directive 2009/28/EC.
- (5) The measures provided for in this Decision are in accordance with the opinion of the Committee on the Sustainability of Biofuels and Bioliquids established by Article 25(2) of Directive 2009/28/EC,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

The Austrian Agricultural Certification Scheme complies with the conditions set out in Directives 98/70/EC and 2009/28/EC.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 350, 28.12.1998, p. 58

⁽²⁾ OJ L 140, 5.6.2009, p. 16

Article 2

This Decision shall enter into force on the twentieth day following that of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

Done at Brussels, 11 May 2016.

For the Commission
The President
Jean-Claude JUNCKER

